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OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE

*A record of : causes and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR

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THE Narragansett Historical Register.

A Historical Magazine for the People.

NARRAGANSETT PUB. CO. { *Terms:* } JAMES N. ARNOLD,
PUBLISHERS. { *\$2 per annum* } EDITOR.

VOL. IX. PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY, 1891. No. 1.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION, ROANOKE AND NEWBURN.

By B. F. Underwood, Adjutant, 5th. R. I. Vols.

The writer is under obligations to comrades who have rendered aid in the preparation of this paper, especially to Capt. James Moran of the 5th. R. I. Vols., whose personal recollections of many of the events narrated are full and vivid and whose memoranda and collection of material relating to his Regiment, have been of great value for reference.



NE evening in October, 1861, General Ambrose E. Burnside was chatting with General McClellan in Washington, about war matters, when the Rhode Island General took occasion to broach a plan that he had formed of a campaign on the Atlantic Coast. He was asked by General McClellan to draw up his scheme in writing. This was done, and the plan met the approval of both General Mc-

Clelland and the Secretary of War. This was the origin of the now historical Burnside Expedition, concerning which its leader has said that "No body of troops ever had more difficulties to overcome in the same space of time. Its perils were both by land and water. Defeat never befell it. No gun was ever lost by it. Its experience was a succession of honorable victories."

The details of the proposed expedition were as follows (as given in the words of General Burnside):

"To organize a division of from twelve to fifteen thousand men, mainly from the States bordering on the North Atlantic Coast, many of whom would be familiar with the coasting trade, and to fit out a fleet of light-draught steamers, sailing vessels and barges, large enough to transport the division with its armament and supplies, so that it could be rapidly thrown from point to point on the coast, with a view to establishing lodgments on the southern coast, landing troops and penetrating into the interior, for the purpose of threatening the lines of transpotation in the rear of the main army of the Confederates then concentrating in Virginia, and also for the purpose of holding possession of the inland waters on the Atlantic Coast."

To understand the need of such an undertaking it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar nature of the Atlantic Coast and the especial facilities it afforded the Confederates for carrying on trade with foreign nations and smuggling in the munitions of war. Almost the entire coast of the Southern States is fringed by a series of long narrow sand islands, broken through at intervals by inlets and inhabited by a scanty and miserable population of fishers and wreckers. The North Carolina Coast, with its huge sounds - Pamlico and Albemarle - connected with the interior by canals, rivers

and railroads, had been found by the rebels especially favorable for blockade running. The Navy-yard too, at Norfolk, which was in their possession, could be protected in the rear by fortifying the islands of the North Carolina Coast and the fortifications erected would, at the same time, serve to ensure the keeping up of supplies for the Army of Virginia. Accordingly, the enemy had erected two forts at Hatteras Inlet, and, after the capture of these in August, 1861, by General Butler and Commodore Stringham, had retired to Roanoke Island – lying between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, – and strongly fortified it, thus affording backing to numerous light-draught blockade-runners and also privateers which were preying upon the commerce of the Northern States, while on the shores of the Sounds, shipping and even iron-clads were building. It will thus be seen that the chief importance of the North Carolina naval expeditions, was in assisting the enforcement of the blockade, and the stopping of privateers from going to sea.

The Comte de Paris, in his admirable history of the Civil War, states that the blockade of the vast coast line of the Confederacy “ caused incalculable injury to the Southern people by depriving them of all the resources which they might have derived from Europe, and by preventing them from waging war on the sea, which would have ruined the commerce of the North. If this blockade had not been rigidly maintained, the Federals, would probably never have been able to subdue their adversaries.” (Vol. i, page 436, Am. Ed.) To the Fifth Rhode Island belongs the glory of having borne an honorable and useful part in the accomplishment of the important work. It should be mentioned also, that another object of the Burnside Expedition, was to keep in countenance the Union people of North Carolina, who were

then believed to be more numerous and well affected to the North than was afterwards discovered to be the fact.

In his instructions to General Burnside, dated Washington, January 7, 1862, Major General McClellan directed him to co-operate with Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, at Fortress Munroe, — the common headquarters of the Expedition — and proceed at once to Hatteras Inlet, assuming the command of the garrison there, and, after having crossed into the Sound, make Roanoke Island the first point of attack. Next he was to make a descent upon Newburn, take it, reduce Fort Macon, to seize the railroad as far west as Goldsborough. It was even thought that Raleigh might be reached, and the Weldon railroad destroyed; but great caution was to be used in respect of these ultimate measures. Such was the general outline of the work to be done by the Coast Division of the Army of the Potomac in the Department of North Carolina.

General Burnside, having become identified with the interests of Rhode Island by marriage and residence, and being almost idolized by the people of the State, it was natural that he should first turn to them for recruits. Accordingly, on October 5th. 1861, an order was issued from the Adjutant General's Office, Providence, empowering Captains who had served in the First Regiment, and Commandants of all military organizations in the State, who so wished, to open their armories and places of rendezvous for the enlistment of men to serve for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged. This order of General Edward C. Manan, gave birth to the Fifth Rhode Island. In a little less than three months, the First Battalion of the Regiment, consisting of five Companies left Providence for the front, the plan being gradually to raise other Battalions until the Regiment should be completed.

A bounty of fifteen dollars per man was offered – not a very tempting bait, in view of the high bounties afterwards given – and the recruiting posters gave assurance that no long and fatiguing marches would be required. The posters also stated that the men were to be armed with English Rifles and French Boarding Swords, and it was hoped that all who had served in the marine service of the United States would come forward and enlist. The “French Boarding Swords” turned out to be heavy and awkward sabre bayonets of calibre .577 short Enfield Rifles, and, after a few months trial, both guns and bayonets were exchanged for long Enfields with the ordinary triangular bayonets. The first superintendent of organization was Major Joseph P. Balch, who in about three weeks resigned, to be succeeded by Col. Christopher Blanding. The nucleus of the Battalion was formed by the Fifth Company, National Cadets, which went under canvass at Camp Greene, six or eight miles from the city of Providence, on the Stonington Railroad, October 8, 1861. The Captain of this Company, Arthur F. Dexter, labored faithfully to raise men for the new corps, and in three weeks two hundred and eleven men had already been raised, one Company, (D.) coming from Woonsocket. On November 7th, Captain John Wright, then in Washington, and connected with the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, was appointed Major, of the Fifth, and went at once to Providence.

On the 16th. of December, 1861, the men were mustered into the service by Captain Cutts, of the United States Army and, at last, on December 27th. tents were joyfully struck. The Battalion was reviewed at three o'clock in the afternoon by Governor William Sprague, who gave a cheering and heartfelt address, and then the line was thrown into column and marched to the railway train *en route* for Annapolis and the Burnside Expedition.

At Philadelphia, which was reached at 9 o'clock P. M., the Battalion was served with an elegant collation by the Volunteer Relief Association. On the road to Baltimore, the bridges were passed that once had been burned by the "Secesh" the Spring before, and were, at the time the Battalion passed, rebuilt and guarded by troops. Arriving at Baltimore 9 A. M., Sunday, the men had to walk that disagreeable transfer of two miles, which everybody who passes through Baltimore knows of to his discomfort and annoyance. The ground passed over was the same as that traversed by the Sixth Massachusetts on the fatal 19th. of April previous. At Baltimore another lunch entertainment, and then to the cars again. At Annapolis' Junction, General Burnside was met. He was received with hearty cheers. While waiting for the train at the Junction the men profitably employed their time by watching the dress parade and drill of the 1st Michigan Volunteers, who were there encamped. This Regimeut was in the full old regulation uniform, — plumed hats, shoulder scales and all.

Annapolis was reached at 8 P. M., tents were pitched in the dark, on the beautiful grounds of the Naval Academy, and, about midnight, the tired Rhode Islanders turned in for a sleep. The Academy grounds commanded a full view of the harbor and of the vessels upon which the troops were to embark. The day after arrival was devoted to straightening out the camp streets and getting things to rights. On the 4th. of January, the boy's hearts were gladdened by the sig' t of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment which marched into the grounds and established camp near the Fifth, being destined to bear them company in the First Campaign. The same was true of Belger's Battery F., Rhode Island Light Artillery, which at this time also joined the Fifth. The Bat-

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talion was Brigaded with the 8th. and 11th. Connecticut Regiments, and these, with the troops just mentioned, formed the Third Brigade of the Coast Division. Over the three Brigades of the Army of 16,000 men, General Burnside had appointed three tried and trusty friends. The command of the Third, he gave to General John G. Parke; of the Second, to General Jesse L. Reno; and of the First, to General John G. Foster.

It is time now to cast a glance at the *materiel* of the Expedition, and see in what way the transportation of the Army had been provided for. The Headquarters for Naval Matters was fixed at No. 7, Bowling Green, New York City. The Confederates had prepared for secession by scattering the Navy of the United States all over the World, the vessels in the Navy Yard at Norfolk had been destroyed, and almost all of the higher Naval Officers were in the service of the South. But the Government had gone bravely to work, and by the end of 1862, the Secretary of the Navy had ready, or nearly ready, a fleet of 180 vessels carrying some 800 guns in all. But at the time the Burnside Armada was in preparation, all ships needed had to be improvised or made over for the service. General Burnside's fleet of 29 Gunboats and 50 Transports presented, therefore, a very motley appearance. There were merchant steamers fitted out with guns; river barges strengthened by heavy bulk-planks and water-tight compartments to enable them to weather heavy storms at sea, carrying from four to six guns each, and arranged for the construction of parapets of sand-bags or hay-bales on deck; also tug boats and ferry boats, the latter having their passenger rooms on each side filled in with rough wooden bunks several tiers high, the open carriage ways in the centre form-

ing parade and drill grouuds, while at the ends the cooks established their kitchens.

Finally, there were the transports and numerous light-draught sailing vessels loaded with rafts, building material for bridges scows, entrenching emblems. quarter-masters stores, tools, extra ordnance, &c. &c. All ships except the transports were ordered to Fortress Munroe. The transports were at Annapolis awaiting sailing orders.

At last the order to embark was given and joyfully obeyed. This was on Wednesday the 8th. of January, 1862. The Troops had received their first payment shortly before, and were in capital spirits. The Fifth Rhode Island was embarked on the "Kitty Simpson," Captain Hepburn. She was the largest sailing vessel in the fleet and had been freshly painted up for the occasion. But it was afterward discovered that she had been employed in the coolie trade, which accounted for the lively skirmishing for greybacks which was going on all the time the men were between the decks.

The passage down the bay was protracted, owing to dense fogs. The men employed their time in singing, dancing, smoking, playing cards and writing letters, as well as playing practical jokes on each other. One of these will illustrate the rest. One of the younger officers had climbed up into the rigging in order to extend his field of view, when, suddenly he heard cries of warning from the quarter deck where were a number of other officers with the Captain of the Ship. Looking down to see what was the matter, he was told to take a glance at two sailors who were going up the rigging, on opposite sides of the vessel, in order to catch him and tie him fast until he promised to treat the whole ship's crew, such being the custom when the sailors catch a land-lubber in the rigging. The officer remembered that when a little fellow in

Providence he used to go sometimes down to the wharves, climb the rigging of vessels, and then slide down a back stay. So he seized a back stay once more, just as the sailor's heads were on a level with the top on where he stood, and slid down to the deck in less than a minute. The sailors looked blank. An uproarious laugh was raised by all on the deck and the Captain assured him that after turning the tables on the crew so neatly as that, he was entitled to the freedom of the Ship.

The rations served on board the "Kitty Simpson," for the first two days after leaving Annapolis were hard bread and slices of raw salt pork (?) rather rough fare for landsmen. But in a few days the cooks had their department in good working order, and the usual army rations were served.

Arriving at Fortress Munroe on Saturday, the "Kitty Simpson," cast anchor until Sunday noon, when, she was taken in tow and brought outside the Capes of Virginia *en route* for Hatteras with the rest of the fleet. Then the tow line was cast off, sails were set, and everything made ready for the voyage down the coast. At Cape Henry, the pilot left them, carrying with him 250 letters from the men.

When well out to sea, the sealed orders were opened by the commanding officers, and it was found that their destination was Hatteras Inlet. During the next night, the ship was hailed by a gunboat asking who they were and where bound. The Captain fearing privateers, first made no reply. Thereupon the summons was repeated with a threat that if not answered they would open fire, the intimidation being made forcible by a rattle of guns and placing of battle-lanterns as a preparation for action. Captain Hepburn gave the desired information and was admonished to keep as close up with the fleet as possible. Hatteras Inlet was reached by noon of Monday.

The bar was found to have only between eight and nine feet of water on it at full tide; but a large number of the ships, including the Kitty Simpson, drew from eight to ten feet when not loaded. As Monday night came on, a severe south-easterly gale began to blow and from all directions seaward such vessels of the fleet as were near at hand were seen hurrying in toward the harbor of "ship-breaking Hatteras." But only a comparatively few of the steamers succeeded in getting across the bar that day; the remainder of the fleet was dispersed. For nearly two weeks the storm raged with but a few hours occasional intermission, and threatened total destruction of the fleet. By the 17th. of January most of the ships had made harbor; but it was not until the 25th. that all arrived at their destination. Several boats were wrecked, among them was the gunboat Zouave. The steamer City of New York, laden with supplies and ordnance stores valued at a quarter of a million dollars ran on to the bar and was broken up by the waves; the officers and men clung to the rigging until next day when they were taken off in surf boats. The Pocahontas went down, carrying with her the 100 horses of the Fourth Rhode Island, also a floating battery, called the Grapeshot was swamped. Here then was poor comfort for the Kitty Simpson as she tossed at her anchorage a mile and more from the Inlet; sea-sickness raging on board, the ships tossing against each other in the little curve of the shore called harbor, sea and sky and sandy beach mingled together in wild uproar, the men working for three days throwing over board gravel-ballast to lighten the ship, and a short distance off, the boilers of the City of New York visible above the waves, the wreck looking, as one of the men said, "like a graveyard under one's window," and seeming to warn her sister ship of approaching similar fate.

By Saturday, the 18th. the ship had been lightened two

and a half feet, and at 10 A. M., the propeller Virginia came alongside to tow her in. The sea was without a ripple, and everything looked as if the tempest-tossed Rhode Islanders would be within the bar in a short time. A ten inch hawser is made fast to the ship, anchors are drawn up and she moves off, the men congratulating themselves on the prospect of speedily getting out of the disagreeable ground-swell by which the ship would be raised and pulled up sharp on her anchor-chaines and such a shock sent through her from stem to stern. that a man walking on deck felt, as one said, "as if he were hit on the top of the head and his brains driven down into his boots." Suddenly, as the two vessels are moving on a shock is felt, the hawser snaps like a thread, somebody on the Virginia shouts back through the fog an idle order to throw out an anchor, and the propeller moves off, leaving the ship to her fate.

It was a cowardly, and even criminal desertion and afterward many an honest oath was registered against the officers of the Virginia by the soldiers of the Fifth Battalion, when they thought of that dangerous situation on the shore of the Old North State. The Captain of the Kitty Simpson, who was an excellent seaman ordered the main and foresails set in order to catch all the wind he could and try to heel the ship over and keep her keel as much out of the sand as possible.

After lying in this predicament for a couple of hours, the ship was visited by Lieutenant Pell, (an aide of General Burnside's) in the ferry boat "Eagle." An attempt was again made to get off the vessel, but in vain. All this while the swell would raise us off the bottom, only when the wave went by, to throw us, with the whole weight of the vessel and cargo, on the bottom again. In this way we kept pounding. Every time she would strike, the masts would shiver and bend

like fish poles placed on end and shaken in a man's hand. Then a yard would snap and tackling come rattling to the deck, to the imminent danger of the men beneath.

When the "Eagle," was steaming away, she was hailed by General Burnside, who asked why the ship could not be brought off. The reply was that so heavy a sea was running that it was imposssble to go near enough to take off the men. The General said, "Haul your vessel alongside of mine and I will go myself. That vessel must be brought in tonight or the men taken off." The order was obeyed, the General was taken on board, but, after reconnoitering the situation, he probably concluded that the interests of the whole expedition did not warrant him in exposing his life to so great a hazard; for he returned to his own vessel, first leaving orders with the Captain of the ferry boat to take off the men if he could, but if not to lie by all night and render all the assistance in his power. Then began an exciting time. Two steamers were playing around the seeminly fated ship with her deck load of boys in blue, but both were afraid to come near enough for the transfer of the men by jumping. The small boat of the Kitty Simpson was crushed like an egg-shell by the ferry boat and no sooner were the vessels together, their sides grinding against each other, than away they would lunge 25 or 30 feet from each other. The air was filled with the loud shouts of Lieutenant Pell, and of the Captain of the Eagle, mingled with the equally loud orders of Captain Hepburn and Major Wright on board the ship. The soldiers stood with packed knapsacks ready to jump, and two actually did jump; one of them reached the hurricane deck of the ferry boat, and fell short, but fortunately saved his life by catching the rope of a fender. Then loud from the shouting officers resounded in the air, "the 'swearing in Flanders' was nothing to it."

Major Wright ordered that not a man of his Battalion should jump again. In the mean time Captain Hepburn had made fast a line to a can-buoy in the channel, and by the slackening of this line, and the comparison of his position with that of the City of New York, discovered that the ship was very slowly working toward deep water unaided. Still the position was a very critical one and the pilot of the "Eagle," who was well acquainted with the shoals and inlets of the place, afterwards said that in half an hour more the "Kitty Simpson," would have been beyond rescue.

The sun was setting gloriously in the western clouds as the little "Picquette" of General Burnside again steamed out with peremptory orders to run hawsers from the "Eagle" to the ship and begin to tow. The first rope breaks; then a great reserve hawser is got up from between decks. "That line will never part," said Mr. Fox, the mate of ship; "it will pull the bitts out of the ship first." And sure enough, the rope held, and after seven hours experience of something that looked very unpleasantly like shipwreck, the vessel glided into deep water and was towed into harbor, where the glimmering lights of the great fleet showed like the street lamps of a city, and where one seemed to be once more in comfortable relation with human beings.

Night came on, and with it the storm that had for some hours been threatening, a genuine Cape Hatteras storm, rain pouring in torrents, wind blowing a living gale, the clouds dipping down to the very masts and the darkness thick enough to be felt. It was a terrible night, and no one could doubt as to what would have been the fate of the crew of the Kitty Simpson, if she had remained on the bar. At ten o'clock minute guns were heard. Next morning vessels were seen in all directions with their flags union down in token of distress.

Crowded in the narrow anchorage and swashing about in the waves, they had run foul of each other, hawsers were entangled, gunboats drifted about threatening to crush the frailer vessels and fully one half of the transports were aground. One barque that had half a Connecticut Regiment on board went ashore on the south island and in a couple of weeks the sand had accumulated about her in such quantities that the men could walk out of her on every side for a distance of several yards. On the occurrence of another storm, several months after, which came from the opposite direction to the great storm just described, she was washed afloat again uninjured so far as could be seen.

But to return to the grounded fleet that morning after the rescue of the Fifth. Everything in the shape of a tug or propeller was called into requisition to aid in getting the distressed vessels afloat. This operation had to be repeated after every gale, and these occurred in rapid succession. Amid all these exciting scenes General Burnside moved calm and cheerful, steaming in his little flag boat from place to place directing and encouraging and making himself to his army an example of endurance they were glad to imitate. He performed all the duties of a harbor master, narrowly escaping from being swamped on more than one occasion. In the wildest storm his boat was seen breasting the waves, staggering beneath the blows of each successive sea, the decks swept fore and aft, and all on board reeling from side to side like drunken men. "One figure stood immovable, grasping by the bitts, scanning the horizon for traces of ships as the boat rose on each glittering mass of foam. It was the square manly form of General Burnside, whose anxiety for the fate of his army was intense." "With nothing to distinguish him," says one, "but his yellow belt and blue blouse, sleuch hat and high

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boots, he stood like a sea-king, hailing every vessel and asking after the welfare of those on board." Once only did he despond, and that was when his army was suffering from lack of water, the vessels containing the coal and water supplies having been driven out to sea by stress of weather. Flags of distress were at one time raised on many of the vessels, and General Burnside was almost in despair. He says:

"On one of these dreary days, I for a time gave up all hope, and walked to the bow of the vessel that I might be alone. Soon after, a small black cloud appeared in the angry gray sky just above the horizon and very soon spread so as to cover the entire canopy; in a few moments after, a most copious fall of rain came to our relief. Signals were given to spread sails to catch the water; and, in a short time an abundance was secured for the entire fleet. I was at once cheered up, but very much ashamed of the distrust which I had allowed to get the mastery of me." (*The Burnside Expedition, R. I. Soldiers and Sailors His. Soc. Tracts, Vol. II.*) The next thing to do after getting the fleet into the "swash" was to get it over the inner bar or bulkhead, a mile away. This bar was covered by only six feet of water.

On the swash the current was very swift, a circumstance which proved of great value to the fleet. For, by its aid, a channel eight feet deep was made, in the following way. Large steam vessels were driven into the sand and anchored there, then the current would wash the sand from under them, they were then driven a little further forward, the same operation repeated, until the channel was finally finished.

During all these days of lowering gloomy weather and stupid delay, the men of the Fifth Rhode Island preserved mostly the best of spirits. If the prospect of fog and looming giant trees, and bulks of ships with nothing but sand and

water on the horizon - if this prospect was gloomy, not so was the scene between decks. Among the officers, here was a group bending over the blocks with which the manoeuvres of companies on the field were represented, there was a knot of animated talkers discussing tactics, each meeting his opponents, with numerous references to Casey. Among the men, books and cards helped to pass away the time that was not devoted to scouring and cleaning something, or that was not employed in singing the national airs in chorus.

On the evening of the 4th. of February, word was given to the fleet to be ready to get under way in the morning. No news was more welcome, and song and cheerful talk sounded across the placed waters of Pamlico Sound now illuminated by the light of a crescent moon. The morning of the 5th. dawns clear as crystal with a fresh cold breeze from the north. Flags and pennants are floating gaily in the morning air, all hearts beat fast with expectation. The squadron falls into order the gunboats leading the way; the smaller vessels of war, carrying one or two guns, guard the flanks; in the middle move the transports and lighters with the troops; all of these pursuing the order of march of the Brigades they carry and advancing in three parallel columns. Particular instructions have been issued as to the manner of loading the launches, and the order to be observed by them in the landing of the troops. So all day long the great fleet moved majestically northward winding in and out over the glassy surface of the inland sea, while from the low and humid shore of the mainland loomed up in the still mirage the forms of the giant pines of the turpentine forests.

Roanoke Island, as has been stated, was regarded by the Confederates as a key-position to all the rear defences of Norfolk. "It unlocked two Sounds, eight Rivers, four Canals,

two Railroads," says Mr. Draper, in his History of the Civil War. "It guarded more than four fifths, of the supplies of Norfolk. The seizure of it endangered the subsistence of the Confederate Army there, threatened the Navy Yard, interrupted the communication between Norfolk and Richmond, and intervened between both and the South." It lodged an enemy in a safe harbor from the storms of Hatteras, gave him a rendezvous and a large rich range of supplies. It commanded the coast from Oregon Inlet to Cape Henry.

The island is famous in history as the scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonizing expedition, which established here the First English Settlement in America. It was here that Virginia Dare was born, the first English Child that opened its eyes on American Soil. The island was and is populated by a miserable fishing people and by swarms of mosquitoes that infest the rank and sedgy grass of the swamps. The people, it may be said in passing, were mild and inoffensive, and after they had taken the oath of allegiance, were granted protection and their destitute fed by the Union Army. The island is about twelve miles long from north to south, by three broad, lying midway between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. On the eastern side of it extends a narrow and shallow sound separating Roanoke Island from a long narrow spit of sand upon which the waters of the Atlantic break and expend their fury. On the western side, next the mainland, is Croatan Channel. Upon Roanoke Island, the Confederates had erected five earthworks defended by heavy guns, on the western shore Fort Bartow, mounting ten guns in casement; Fort Blachard, four guns *en barbette* and Fort Hager, at Weir's Point, thirteen guns in embrasures. On the other side of the Island was Shallow-bag Bay Fort, and in the centre of the Island was the strongest redoubt of all, commanding the corduroy

road or causeway, that run across the island from shore to shore through what were believed by the rebels to be impassable marshes. In order to give full effect to these guns they had felled trees for a considerable distance in front of their battery on each flank, these trees serving as a formidable abattes.

(See the account of C. Henry Barney, of the Fifth R. I. in *Soldiers and Sailors His. Soc's. Mag. Vol. II.*)

Across the channel, called Croaton, the enemy had constructed a stockade consisting of sunken hulks of ships fastened together with piles, the whole commanded by the guns of the batteries of earth and sand on shore. Lurking behind the stockade were eight gunboats, improvised out of merchant steamers. They were under the command of Captain F. W. Lynch, late of our Navy. On the Island were three Confederate Regiments — brave men to desperation, as their defence proved — under the command of Brigadier General Henry A. Wise, Ex. Governor of Virginia. Wise was not on the island, however, at the time of the attack and the command devolved on Colonel Henry M. Shaw, the son of General Wise. Capt. O. Jennings Wise was present, in command of the famous "Virginia Blues."

The Union Fleet came to anchor about 5 o'clock, at the southern point of the island, near "the marshes." The next day proved too stormy for action; but on the 7th. at 9 o'clock the sun then shining clear in the sky, Flag Officer Goldsborough ran up the inspiring motto "The country expects every man to do his duty." and in an hour or so the two fleets and the batteries were hotly engaged. By noon the enemy's fleet had been driven further off and the guns of the forts nearly silenced. When night fell, the strongest of the Confederate Ships — the Curlew — had been sunk by a hundred pound shell; another vessel was disabled, and Capt. Lynch concluded to withdraw that he might save the rest.

During the encounter, the "Spaulding," with the 5th. R. I. aboard, was stationed almost within cannon range of the enemy, in a fine situation for observation. The men were especially struck with the plucky action of a small sloop which had, sometime before, been armed with a rifled 32 pounder and played, under command of an acting Masters mate. She was the only sailing vessel in the fleet of gunboats, and not drawing much water, was able to get in very close to Fort Bartow, tacking back and forth, and plunging shot after shot into it each time she came abreast. While every puff of smoke and boom of her gun was answered by the cheers of those aboard the "Spaulding."

The naval encounter was intended to cover the landing of the main body of the troops further in the rear at Ashby's Harbor, a landing place which had been pointed out to Gen. Burnside by an escaped negro lad named "Tom."

During the early part of the afternoon the troops were transferred to light-draught steamers and surf-boats, and about 4 o'clock P. M. the signal was given to land. Each steamer had in tow a line of twenty surf-boats, and as these latter approached the shore the word to "let go" was given, and, by the deft management of the steersmen, as well as the momentum they had acquired, they reached the shore in line. Each boat carried colors, and the precision of the movements was a beautiful thing to see. Conspicuous among the light steamers was an odd looking stern-wheeled craft nicknamed by the soldiers "The Wheelbarrow."

The scene of the landing was animated and spirited in a high degree. Any one who has been cooped up on a ship at sea for a month, as they had been, will be able to appreciate the exhilaration with which they reached *terra firma* again — to say nothing of the pleasure they felt, as brave men, and

new recruits (many of them) in the prospect of meeting the enemy, and such was their enthusiasm that all the discouraging features of the landing and first night's bivouac in the rain could not dampen their ardor. The damp struck no deeper than their coats. The shore was such that the boats grounded at some distance out, and the men had to jump overboard and wade through the sandy and peaty mud of the sedge and reed swamp, jumping over little intersecting creeks or estuaries, until dry ground was reached, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the boats. Rain set in early in the evening and turned the landing place into a perfect slough.

During the night the rain came down in a steady drizzle. The men made themselves as comfortable as they could with fires of fence rails and such other ignitable material as they could collect, and passed the hours of darkness in alternately warming themselves by the fire and dozing in the rain reclined against a stump or the butt of a tree. With the dawn they were astir, ate their rations, had their arms inspected and prepared to fall in at the word advance. That word soon came, and was obeyed with alacrity. General Foster led the way toward the central redoubt with the men of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The gallant and impetuous Reno, followed fast with his Brigade; Gen. Foster reaches the clearing in front of the enemy's battery, deploys his troops, posts his battery and engages the enemy with muskets and howitzers; Gen. Reno's troops after an hour and more of almost incredible exertion succeed in passing the morass on the right wading waist deep in water and mud, the officers cutting a way through the jungle of bushes and briars with their swords. On the left the 23rd. and 27th. Massachusetts, and the 4th. Rhode Island cut their way with equal difficulty through the swamp and appear on the enemy's right. At one o'clock the

redoubt was thus almost completely surrounded by flanking parties of the Union troops. Now the fiery Reno gives the word to charge; on rush his men in magnificent movement to storm the deadly breach; as they advance with fixed bayonets and muscles tensely strung, lips compressed, a low involuntary cry bursts from their lips, "a cry of exultation, of joy, which comes leaping from a thousand hearts, swelling into a perfect storm of cheers." They rapidly traverse the ground in front leap down into the ditch amid a shower of balls, clamber up the parapet, pour through the embrasures, drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and with thundering cheers plant their colors on the captured works. But the charge was almost simultaneous on the other flank of the enemy where Generals Foster and Parke were stationed. At the moment when Gen. Foster observed the embarrassment of the enemy at Gen. Reno's appearance on their right flank, Major Kimball of the 9th. New York (Hawkins' Zouaves), volunteered to lead the charge with his men and to carry the works at the point of the bayonet, a piece of work for which the Zouaves by their drill were peculiarly fitted. "You are the man!" exclaimed Gen. Foster, "The 9th. is the Regiment, and this is the moment! Zouaves, storm the battery! forward!" Then follows an exciting scene; the red-capped fellows dash into the road at double-quick time shouting "Zou! Zou! Zou!" leap into the ditch, mount the parapet and drive the enemy from their guns, and meet Gen. Reno's men at the flag-staff in the centre where they exchange congratulations. The enemy fled precipitately, strewing the road with guns, bowie-knives, blankets, canteens and knapsacks. They were pursued and surrendered unconditionally. The remaining forts soon followed their example. In all, the prisoners amounted to 2677 men, 50 of whom were wounded. Among the latter

was Capt. O. Jennings Wise, a recent Editor of the "Richmond Whig," and one of the bravest of the defenders of the central redoubt. He was captured in a small boat which was trying to make its way to Nag's Head. His wounds were mortal and he died the next morning, defiant to the last. His artillery company, "Co. A." of the "Wise Legion," was the pet volunteer military organization of Richmond, dating its existence from 1793. The Company left behind it in the fort a beautiful white silk banner, tastefully embroidered by fair hands, and bearing the motto "Aut Vincere aut Mori," to "To Conquer or Die." It seems the most of them was unable to do either, although a few were found dead around their colors. The body of Capt. Wise was shortly after the battle exhumed by a detail of Lieut. Moran's men and sent to his father inside the rebel lines. Besides the prisoners taken in this splendid victory, there fell into the hands of General Burnside, five forts, winter quarters for some 4000 troops, 3000 stand of small arms, large hospitable buildings and a vast quantity of tools and materials for the construction of military works. The losses of the Union Forces were forty-one killed and and sixty-one wounded. *

The news of the brilliant victory of Roanoke Island was received all through the North with feelings of exultation.

The winter had been so far one of inaction; cheering news had come of the victories at Forts Henry and Donaldson, but in the East little had as yet been done to arouse the public enthusiasm. Congratulatory letters were sent to General Burnside and Admiral Goldsborough from President Lincoln and the Secretaries of the War and Navy. The Mayor of New York issued a proclamation of congratulation, while in Providence salutes of hundred of guns were fired, troops paraded, bells were pealed, addresses made and the General As-

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sembly, upon the recommendation of Gov. Sprague, voted to Gen. Burnside its thanks and a sword.

"When it is remembered," says Gen. Burnside in his report, "that for one month our officers and men had been confined on crowded ships during a period of unusual prevalence of severe storms, some of them having to be removed from stranded vessels, others in vessels thumping for days on sand banks and under constant apprehension of collision, then landing without blankets or tents on a marshy shore, wading knee-deep in mud and water to a permanent landing, exposed all night to a cold rain, then fighting for four hours, pursuing the enemy some eight miles, bivouacking in the rain, many of them without tents or covering, for two or three nights, it seems wonderful that not one complaint or murmur has been heard from them. They have endured all these hardships with the utmost fortitude and have exhibited on the battle-field a coolness, courage and perseverance worthy of veteran soldiers."

The day after the battle - Sunday - was a quiet one. Many made a survey of the battle-field, remarking upon the different positions of the troops. The dead were not all buried yet and in some places the bodies torn by cannon shot presented a ghastly spectacle. In one place lay three men like a row of fallen bricks, one over-lapping the other. They had been killed by the same shot from the parapet. The first had been struck on the head, carrying it away; the second was hit on the shoulder, carrying that off and leaving a horrible hole; the third was hit in the abdomen, and his intestines were scattered around. One of the men saw an old boot on the ground and gave it a kick; it seemed heavier than a boot should be, and on picking it up a foot and a part of the leg of some unfortunate man were found encased within it.

During the month of February, the prisoners were released on parole, an act of the Commander's designed to serve as an example to the Confederates in their treatment of Union prisoners. It received the approval of the Secretary of War. No General was ever more beloved by troops than was General Burnside. He was always doing some little thing or other that would contribute to the comfort of his soldiers. He would drop into a tent and sit and talk a long time with the men and officers or stop to take notice of a company complimenting them on their proficiency in the manual of the rifle, the neatness of their camp and the like. Or a company would have the pleasure of receiving from him a couple of New York Heralds or other newspapers. It was a striking peculiarity of the Army of the North during the war - this love of newspaper reading. Even the sentinel, as he paced his lonely round would often have a newspaper in one hand and his gun in the other, if he thought no one was observing him.

One of the principal devertisements of the men while at Roanoke Island was the manufacture of briar-wood pipes, the woods abounding with the material for these fragrant and valuable articles.

A pleasant episode in the monotonous life at Roanoke was the expedition up Currituck Sound undertaken for the purpose of destroying some salt works which were said to be in operation some sixty miles distant from Fort Bartow. The force was composed of the Fifth Rhode Island and a detachment of sailors under the joint command of Major Wright and Lieutenant Jeffers, of the Navy. The detachment embarked on the "Wheelbarrow" or Union, a flat-bottomed stern-wheeler drawing very little water. She had in tow a couple of launches armed with a boat howitzer each. When the Currituck Narrows was reached it was found that even

the "Wheelbarrow" could not make her way through such shallow water, although cables and anchors were put out on the shore and endeavors made to warp her round the bends. Part of the time the stern wheel was on the bank throwing up mud instead of water. The launches were found to draw even more water than the steamer; so there was nothing to do but return, an event not much to be regretted, for it was learned afterwards that the importance of the salt works had been very much exaggerated. They in fact, consisted of nothing more than two or three large iron kettles borrowed from the neighbors for the purpose of boiling down sea-water.

Nevertheless, the Fifth had its fun out of the trip. As darkness came on, the steamer anchored for the night and by daylight next morning was under way again on her return trip. On coming up the sound the day before a small schooner had been noticed lying at anchor on the west shore. It was determined to take her along, since, if not so taken, she would be useful to the Rebels in ferrying their men to and fro. Indeed it was afterwards learned that she had been used for the conveying of Gen. Wise from Nag's Head to the mainland just after the battle. When the steamer stopped at the landing where the schooner lay, a number of officers and men received permission to go ashore. They had instructions not to go far, and were told that the boat would wait for them one hour. The blowing of the steamer's whistle was to be the signal of recall. The younger men, some of them, kept going farther and farther from the landing until they found themselves three or four miles away. They wanted some fresh provisions after their long abstinence from anything of the kind; and, as they were pretty well supplied with money (not having had an opportunity of spending any since leaving Annapolis where they had been paid), they were willing to

pay large prices for such things as they craved, and that, to, in gold - a circulating medium that made the eyes of the Southerners sparkle with pleasure. No plundering was allowed by Gen. Burnside under any circumstances, and the command was pretty faithfully obeyed.

One of the officers gives an interesting account of the experiences of himself and the rest of the younger men who had gone farthest from the steamboat.

At one house the party had quite a funny experience. When they entered the yard no one was to be seen, not even a dog. Pretty soon the old man came in out of a clump of bushes near the house. He was met on the piazza and asked if any one was in? He said. "No, they are all away."

Some one said that he need not be afraid, no one would do them any harm. He put on what was meant to be a bold front - at the same time shaking all over -- and replied that he had never seen a man yet he was afraid of. He was again assured that the party were not there for the purpose of injuring peacable citizens, all they wanted was to buy some fowls and eggs and the like. They had not been talking long in that strain, when a commotion was noticed under a bed in one of the rooms. It was immediately seen to be caused by the old woman who had taken refuge there. When she came out, the hearty laugh that greeted her, and the good-natured rallying she received for hiding under the bed, put her in great good humor. She went immediately went into another room and the result was, that a daughter came out from under another bed. She then went to the back door of the house and raising her voice to its highest pitch called another daughter, who thereupon emerged from the woods which are conveniently near almost all the houses down there. The daughters were good-looking girls of about twenty years in age.

They came in and sat down, joining in the conversation which now turned on what could be bought. Various purchases of farmers truck were made, and when the party left they were quite cordial in their good-bye.

While these things were going on the steamboat's whistle had blown itself hoarse in the attempt to recall the stragglers, who were slowly returning with chickens and geese slung over their shoulders, and eggs either tied up in handkerchiefs or carried in hats and pockets. Finally the officers in command determined to raise anchor and proceed across the Sound to a house where they had noticed the Union flag floating.

A mate and a few sailors were left in charge of the captured schooner with orders to wait for the men who were still on shore.

The Union flag proved to be the property of a thorough patriot, a Baptist or Episcopal Minister. He had a large plantation and about fifty slaves. The "pickaninnies" were tumbling about everywhere, and the old gentleman had quite a patriarchal air. He invited the company to a dinner of ham and chicken and sausages, flanked by corn bread and hominy, with a dessert of pudding. Not long after dinner, both parties were together again comparing experiences. By nightfall they were back at their quarters on Roanoke Island.

During the month of February, Roanoke Island had been put in a suitable state of defence, the oath of allegiance administered to the inhabitants, and a proclamation issued to the people of North Carolina, inviting them to return to their allegiance. The government was still under the illusion that a prevalent Union Sentiment existed in the old North State. General Burnside was also making preparations for another important expedition, in accordance with his instructions.

Accordingly scouts had been sent out to the vicinity of

Newbern and Beaufort to reconnoitre and report upon the nature and extent of the enemy's works in those places. The first objective point of attack was to be Newbern.

On the 6th. of February the order was given to embark. On the 9th. all the troops were aboard ship, and the fleet of saucy little gunboats and big white steamboats, heavy transport propellers, ugly but industrious ferry-boats and, busy swift little tugs steamed away from Pork Point Landing for Newbern and the Neuse River. On the 11th. the fleet anchored off Hatteras Inlet and here Admiral Goldsborough was called away to the Chesapeak by the portentous news concerning the doings of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. Commander Rowan was left in charge of the fleet. The Fifth had been embarked on the ferry-boats Curlew and Eagle. Major Wright and staff companies C. and B. on the Eagle, and companies A. D. and E. on the Curlew. The morning of the rendezvous at Hatteras was beautiful beyond description. The sun rose out of the sea without a cloud to obscure his brilliantey. The body of the Sound was as smooth as a mirror, not a ripple to agitate its surface, which appeared in the rosy light of the morning like burnished gold. Every vessel of the fleet from the largest to the smallest, was decked with gay flags that hung idly by the mast, only the pennons of certain gunboats and tugs, that were moving about to convey orders, streamed out horizontally in the air. It was a pleasure to watch the gentle undulations of the waves produced in the wake of these moving craft, while, to complete the picture, a mile or two away stretched the low-lying shore of the mainland, spotted and dappled with every shade of springing vegetation. In the distance across the Sound lay the low sandy expanse of Hatteras with its forts, and flagstaff, and bleak looking guns pointing in all directions; -- and all this

seen bathed in the tender haze of a southern sky.

The fleet got under way on the morning of the 12th. of February, and Gen. Burnside at that time issued a proclamation to the troops informing them that they were on the eve of an important movement which would greatly demoralize the enemy, and assist the Army of the Potomac in its contemplated operations against Richmond.

The soldiers of the Fifth were in fine spirits, and some of them passed the afternoon in identifying, by the aid of a chart, the points of land that were passed. Their approach along the coast was heralded by watch-fires which sent up dense volumes of black smoke, calling on the people from far and near to arm and prepare to resist the northern invader. As the fires faded into darkness and their smoke blended with the evening mist, the transports dropped anchor under the protecting guns of the naval vessels at the mouth of Slocum's Creek some fifteen miles below Newbern. A rebel had been captured from a dug-out on the way and he was to be made use of as a guide on the following day. No sooner had the ships come to anchor, as just mentioned, than word was passed around from vessel to vessel that Gen. Burnside had been promoted by the President to the rank of Major General. The news was received with cheer after cheer, repeated again and again, for no honor was considered too high for their beloved Commander by the men who were proud to serve under him.

The morning of the 13th. opened cheerless and rainy. But nevertheless, at reveille an order was read directing the troops to land in light marching order; that is, with rubber and woolen blankets rolled and worn on the shoulder, also haversacks and canteens, and sixty rounds of cartridges to the man. The sun broke brightly through the clouds at 8, A. M., and the

men in high spirits prepared to land, an operation that took until 4, P. M. The first man ashore was Color Sergeant Poppie, of the Sixty First New York. Many of the men in their eagerness leaped from the boats when they grounded, and waded, sometimes waist deep, to the shore.

It is time now to describe the elaborate and extensive defences of Newbern against which the Federal Commanders were leading their army. The obstructions in the River Neuse were formidable. The Confederates had built a barrier of piles, cutting them off below the water, and in addition another row of piles pointed and iron-capped and pointed down stream, all under water. Near these was a row of thirty torpedoes containing about two hundred pounds of powder each and fitted with metal fuses connected with percussion locks, their trigger lines being attached to the iron-shod piles. There was a second barrier about a mile above the first composed of sunken vessels and chevaux de frise. Our vessels, however, it may be said here, succeeded in passing all these obstructions without serious injury. The torpedoes failed to explode, and the iron-capped piles only slightly injured two of the ships. There were also along the river six forts or earthworks, mounting in all thirty-two guns, mostly *en barbette*. During the engagement that followed not a single marine was injured by the force fighting behind all these elaborate fortifications.

On the land, beginning farthest down the river, there were first, two works; Fort Ellis and Fort Dixie. These outworks were abandoned by the enemy on the approach of our troops. The main works were as follows. On the river bank a large fort had been constructed, hexagonal in shape, mounting thirteen guns, and completely commanding the river channel on

the one side and the line of works on the other. Also a large redoubt of an irregular form, partly constructed in the railroad embankment, and joined with the first mentioned fort by a strong redan. Beyond the railroad was a system of redoubts, thirteen in number, and a mile in length, erected upon six small mounds or hills. The whole line of works had a two miles frontage, and was defended by forty six guns. It was against such works defended by from six to eight thousand men, that General Burnside was moving, with no artillery except a battery of half a dozen howitzers loaned him by the Navy. He knew his men, however, he was going to "move on the works and capture them."

To return to the land force. The rebels had been driven from the banks of the creek by shells from the gunboats, and as the soldiers landed they pressed on in pursuit of the enemy's mounted pickets, driving them back for five or six miles past their barracks and past a splendid battery of four guns, which latter was removed by the Confederates as they fled. The gunboats kept ascending the river parallel with the column on shore and shelling the woods as they went. It was raining in a steady disagreeable drizzle, and soon the roads assumed a horrible condition. The sticky clay was from two to six inches deep, and more in places, and the men's boots and trowsers became so loaded with it that they could scarcely walk. At every stopping place they occupied themselves in scraping it off with jack-knives or anything suitable they could get their hands on. The six howitzers were dragged through the slough with the utmost exertions of relays of men. The march of twelve weary miles occupied all day.

The situation was something like that of the first march to Manassas described by Mr. Warren Lee Goss (*In the Century Magazine.*) He says.

"The army resembled, more than anything else, a congregation of flies making a pilgrimage through molasses. The boys called their feet 'pontons' 'mud hooks' 'soil excavators' and other names not quite so polite. To realize the situation, spread tar a foot deep all over your back-yard, and then try to walk through it. When we halted to rest by the wayside, our feet were in the way of ourselves and everybody else. 'Keep your mud-hooks out of my way.' 'Save your pontoons for another bridge,' were heard on all sides, mingled with all the reckless, profane and quaint jokes common to the army, and which are not for print."

As evening came on the enemy's first line of defence was passed without opposition. At dark the Fifth Battalion stacked arms on the left of the road and prepared to bivouac. The night was cold and showery and the prospects of a sleep were extremely slender. It was almost impossible to find a place which to lie down or spread a blanket. The ground was flat and the water lay upon it in a perfect sheet of a few inches in depth, except at the foot of the pine trees with which the whole region was heavily timbered. All that most of the men could do was to select the foot of a tree, lean their backs against it, pull hats over eyes and cape of overcoat around the neck, and attempt to go to sleep. Some camped around fires that they made in a farm yard by the road. A few had the good fortune to get into a negro hut where some stragglers from the 4th. Rhode Island were cooking a savary mess of chicken soup in the broad fire-place.

At day-light the troops were astir, breakfast was eaten, such as it was; the line was formed and the roll called, and about eight o'clock the word "Forward" was given to the eager lines. The Fifth marched forward and took up a position on the left of Gen. Parke's Brigade which occupied the

centre of the attacking line. This was at a point some half a mile from the enemy's works. At this point Gen. Burnside had stationed himself with some members of his staff, and, as the troops filed by, they caught new inspiration from his noble countenance. Just at this time a shell came screaming by cut off a large limb from a tree under which the General and his staff were sitting on their horses, and exploded far behind them. The restive horses caprioled about, shot and shell hissed through the foliage like rain upon a seething sea, the men grew excited and started a cheer at the prospect of a battle, but this was checked by the officers on account of the close proximity of the enemy, it not being advisable to give him any intimation of their movements. At this point the head of the column was turned to the left, and, advancing at double-quick, came in "on the right by file into line" in front of the Confederates' abbatis, and a work of over a quarter of a mile in depth, made by cutting down trees so as to form a tangled and almost impenetrable jungle. When the line was formed, the men were ordered to lie down and await further orders. Showers of balls whizzed over their heads in amazing proximity, bringing down twigs and branches from every tree, and clipping by with musical "zing" close to heads and limbs, but, fortunately, no one was hurt.

Presently a commotion was observed in the abbatis, and soon men of the 21st. Massachusetts came breaking their way through it. They stated, that they had made a charge and been inside the rebel breast-works, but not being supported, and there being only four companies of them, they had been forced to retire. It was afterwards learned that Gen. Reno, in attempting to turn the enemy's right, was misled by the dense fog that enveloped the whole region, and found himself, not on the enemy's right, but in front of their re-

doubts and redans. His only resource was to charge. This Lieut. Col. Clark did with four companies in a most gallant style, but failing to be reinforced by Gen. Reno, was forced to retire as has been stated.

After a while an aide de camp came up with orders for the whole Brigade to advance. The detachment formed in column of fours and moved at a double-quick past Gen. Parke (who reviewed them as he sat on horse-back,) till the railroad embankment was reached. The Battalion then changed direction to the right, the 8th. Connecticut allowing them to take up position next the 4th. Rhode Island. The 4th. was to charge the enemy's works in front, the 5th. had instructions to keep up a fire on the enemy's flank on the hither side of the railroad until they heard the 4th. cheer, when their firing was to cease that they might not injure friends. At the moment when the 8th. Connecticut halted to allow the 5th. to pass, the cry "Charge Rhode Island!" was raised and the 5th. rushed on along and parallel to the railroad plunging over logs, gullies and ditches, through mud and water, until they found themselves inside the enemy's works, at a place called the "brick-yard" where there were three or four buildings held by rebel sharpshooters. These were quickly dislodged, and the 5th. formed line under the crest of a small ridge commanding the enemy's rifle-pits on the other side of the railroad. Here they fired their volley, advancing to the brow of the hill, taking aim, firing, and then retiring a few steps to reload. That first volley, the rebel prisoners afterwards said, killed fifteen men. The fire was kept steadily up, the gray-coats replying with a will, although their fire was thrice slackened by the steady fusilade poured into them by the 5th. Co. A., being nearest the enemy was perhaps most annoyed by his fire. At one time the fire of the men was in-

terrupted by a rumor that they were firing into the 4th., the fog and smoke and trees, preventing their seeing anything far in front of them; but a puff of wind lifted the fog and the Rhode Islanders saw with joy that they had been firing at the gray coats and caps of the foe. Presently a prolonged cheer was heard, not the "yi! yi! yi!" of the rebels, but a genuine Yankee cheer, and the order was given to cease firing. The cheer was that of the 4th. Rhode Island, whose charge had decided the victory.

Shortly after the order to "cease firing" was received, a regiment, dressed in gray, was seen approaching through the fog in the rear. Supposing them to be Confederates, the officers gave the command to "about face," and make ready to fire. Just then an aide came up in haste and said the Regiment was the 8th. Connecticut, who wore gray overcoats, and that all were to pursue the flying enemy at once. The announcement was received with cheer upon cheer, the two regiments joined the rest of the Brigade in the road where cordial greetings were being given and received. As General Burnside made his appearance the cheering and hurrahing were redoubled, and kept up at intervals all the way to Newbern. A large portion of the Confederate Army, it was found had got aboard a train of cars waiting for them near the battle-field, and crossed the Trent, burning the railroad bridge and the draw-bridge after them; and did they stop in their flight until they had reached Kingston and put another river between them and the victorious Union Army. Others of them escaped by the country road and bridge across the Trent while still another detachment crossed Brier's Creek and made for Trenton, a village some fifteen or twenty miles across the country.

The town of Newbern they set on fire in several places, but Gen. Foster's troops were soon ferried across the river by the

gunboats and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames. Further pursuit being useless. the troops were moved back a certain distance and went into quarters. The Fifth took up quarters in an abandoned artillery camp about a mile from the city where the fires of the rebels were still burniug. The bread partly in the troughs and partly warm from the ovens.

Thus closed at five o'clock P. M., this hard days work of fighting in a fog. The capture of Newbern gave us the control of the North Carolina Coast washed by the two great Sounds. There were taken about two hundred prisoners, sixty-six guns, a large amount of forage and supplies, barracks for ten thousand men and a great quantity of fire-arms equipments, accoutrements, and horses abandoned by the retreating foe.

Gen. Burnside issued as at Roanoke, a congratulatory order to his troops; and, as he there had directed them to inscribe on their banners the word " Roanoke " so here they were directed to inscribe in addition, the memorable name " Newbern." Gen. Foster was made Military Governor of Newbern, and under his rule the city was soon repeopled by its inhabitants. The weather was delightfully mild for Spring, and the air was fragrant with the odors of peach blossoms and newly blown flowers. Congratulatory letters were received from high functionares at Washington and ex'tracts from them were made known to the troops who were complimented by President Lincoln and the Secretary of War for their high disipline and cheerful spirit in the face of difficulties and discouragements. There was only one drawback to the general joy and that was, the sorrow over the loss of comrades slain. The Union Army had 88 killed and 352 wounded.

Ancestry of Calvin Guild, Margaret Taft, James Humphreys and Rebecca C. Martin, 1620 - 1891.

We have looked over the advance sheets of Mr. Howard Redwood Guild's book under the above title with much satisfaction. The author gives an original treatment of his subject, not as an affectation of singularity, but for solid reasons that quickly appear as we read. The keynote is found in that "cousinship of men" alluded to in his preface, necessitating as he rightly says "an ancestral genealogy in which the female equally with the male branches are given careful research and extension." The method of illustrating his principle by numbers, charts, and crisp paragraphing, will commend itself to the reader, and should give a wider circulation to his book than merely of persons directly interested from family relationship. While we would refer the reader to the pages of the book for a clear idea of his special treatment, yet we cannot refrain from noticing a few points not generally brought out in such works. For instance, the author gives us the percentage of his ancestor's different religious persuasions, their average longevity, average size of families, list of portraits known to exist &c.

We commend Mr. Guild's work as in the line of that broad and enlightened research that belongs to this time and age, and which especially needs application to the study of ancestry.

The edition of the work is but a small one, and any one desiring a copy of the book should send its price (\$1.50), at

once to Mr. Howard R. Guild, 147 Benefit street Providence, Rhode Island.

John O. Austin.

Mr. Austin's very flattering commendation of this work should be very pleasing to Mr. Guild, as Mr. A. is a gentleman possessing a fine taste, as well as an exceedingly clear discernment and a most excellent judgment in genealogical matters. When such a scholar speaks out so decidedly in favor of Mr. G's work, there is nothing more left for the Editor to say, and to acknowledge that he agrees unhesitatingly in the above expressed opinion.

The Editor.

From Book Notes, Jan. 17, 1891.

Mr. James N. Arnold, has just issued the numbers of the Narragansett Historical Register for July and October, 1890. This brings volume viii of that periodical to a close, and an elaborate index is given in the latter number. A paper in the July number entitled, "Rhode Islanders at Manhattan," compiled from the calendar of Dutch manuscripts at Albany by Mr. R. G. Huling, suggests an unusual number of historical conundrums, some of which are well worth studying. Some of the names are curious; for instance, Gysbert op Dyck married Katherine Smith, a daughter of Richard Smith, of the Block House fame, at Wickford; from this marriage came the Updikes, one of whom, a woman of unusual talent, married Giles Goddard, and gave birth to William Goddard, who established the first newspaper in Providence. This woman did a very extraordinary thing; it was nothing less than the republication of the "Letters of Lady Wortley Montagu," here in Providence, in 1766, which fact is evidence of her intellectual

taste. There is another interesting fact connected with this young Goddard and his mother. When the Providence Gazette was began, the office of publication was announced as near the "Golden Eagle." At that period, the streets being unnamed and unnumbered, the principal business houses adopted some symbolic sign. This Golden Eagle was the symbolic sign of Joseph and William Russell. Soon after this, young Goddard adopted a symbol sign for himself and his mother; It was "Shakespeare's Head" - another proof of intellectual taste. This celebrated symbol sign has always been supposed to have belonged to John Carter, and so indeed it did, but Mr. Carter acquired it from the Goddards. Thus you see how easy it is for garrulous age to wander from the questions at issue, back among the forgotten things of local history. I started with the intention of commending Mr. Arnold's modest magazine to the kindly support of all those who delight in honest effort, and see whither it led me! It is a quarterly at \$2.00 per year.

From Burrillville Gazette, Jan. 9, 1891.

No. 4 of Vol. VIII, of the Narragansett Historical Register, has a quantity of interesting matter, the leading article being "The History of Suffrage in Rhode Island."

From Rhode Island Democrat Jan. 16, 1891.

The Narragansett Historical Register for October, James N. Arnold, Editor, contains a History of Suffrage in Rhode Island by Noah J. Arnold, and other interesting articles.

Samuel H. Allen, who has written a number of historical articles for the Register, is now Editor of the Rhode Island Democrat. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

*From Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record,
Oct. 1890.*

Arnold's Vital Record of Rhode Island.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to state to our readers that Volume I, of the above mentioned work is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be issued.

To those of Rhode Island Ancestry no book has ever appeared having such value and interest. To those who are endeavoring to preserve our early records, this book will give great encouragement.

Mr. Arnold has for years been engaged on this labor of love the magnitude of which can be appreciated when it is stated that every birth, marriage and death on the records of all the Rhode Island Towns from 1636 to 1850 has been copied and arranged for the printer.

The Rhode Island Bar and the Rhode Island Press have repeatedly shown their appreciation of Mr. Arnold's work, and it now remains for the genealogical public to come forward and relieve him of his share of the financial burden only a part of which has been assumed by the State.

Vol. I, will relate to Kent County originally the Town of Warwick, one of the four Original Towns of the State, and which was settled in 1642.

Mr. Arnold is the Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, in which copies of so many Town Records have appeared.

The price of the Vital Record is placed at \$5.00 a volume.

JABEZ GREENE,

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Myron W. Greene.



HERE were among the early settlers of Rhode Island three families who bore precisely the same name. John Greene, and so far as is known unrelated by birth to each other; one of these had its early home at Newport, one at Warwick, and the other which is the subject of this sketch at Quidnessett Neck, in the town of North Kingstown.

John¹ Greene, who is supposed to have come from England and the ancestor of Jabez⁵ Greene, according to a genealogy published by Prof. Ray Greene Huling in this magazine No's 2, 3 and 4 of Vol. II, and No. 1 of Vol. III; settled in Narragansett or Quidnessett, called Sen'r, at Wickford about 1639, at Quidnessett 1664 and thereafter.

Was one of the Thirteen Proprietors who were assured by the General Assembly of Rhode Island during the May Session 1671, of peaceful possessions of their homes, and took up their engagement as freemen of Rhode Island, died between 1682 and (probably) 1696, married Joan, who died later than 1682.

Their children were:

1. *John*,² b. June 6, 1651, d. Oct 6, 1729.

2. *James*², d. probably 1728, m. probably 1st. Elizabeth 2nd. Ann
3. *Daniel*², d. 1730, m. Rebecca Barrow.
4. *Edward*², probably m. Mary Tibbets.
5. *Benjamin*², probably d. 1718-9, m. Humility

JOHN² GREENE, born June 6, 1651, probably in Narragansett. Was in East Greenwich 1685 to 1690 and later removed to Warwick, where he died Oct. 6, 1729, married Abigail D——, His will made Oct. 2, 1729, was proved Oct. 21, of the same year.

Their children were:

1. *James*³, b. Aug. 18, 1685, d. 1771, m. Rebecca Ca-hoone.
2. *John*³, b. April 9, 1688, m. Ann Hill.
3. *Jane*³, b. Jan. 3, 1690, m. Low.
4. *Usa*³, b. Jan. 23, 1694, d. Oct. 15, 1797, m. 1st. Susannah Hill, 2nd. Jane
5. *Ebenezer*³,
6. *Robert*³,
7. *William*³,
8. *Enfield*³, m. Mar. 25, 1729, Samuel Cook.
9. *Mary*³, m. Johnson.
10. *Hannah*³, m. Arnold.
11. *Andrew*³,

JOHN³ GREENE, born April 9, 1688, in East Greenwich married 1st. Ann Hill, Nov. 30, 1713, of East Greenwich, 2nd. Mary, who survived him. All of his children were by his first wife. He lived in West Greenwich, where he is recorded as giving farms (lots numbered 44 and 45 of the second division) to his sons, Silas and John. He died probably in 1756, for his will, made Aug. 28, 1754, was not proved

until Nov. 6, 1756. The inventory of personal property returned was £3212, 5s. 7d.

Their children were:

1. *Ann*⁴, b. Dec. 1, 1714, m. Nicholas.
2. *Enfield*⁴, b. Mar. 31, 1716, m. Nov. 2, 1738, in East Greenwich, James Matteson and died before 1756.
3. *Silas*⁴, b. Sept. 29, 1717, m. Humility Greene.
4. *Mary*⁴, b. Jan. 31, 1718-9, m. Jan. 14, 1741, Bartholomew Johnson.
5. *Elizabeth*⁴, b. Sept. 23, 1720. Not mentioned in her father's will.
6. *John*⁴, b. May 31, 1722, probably m. Ruth Matteson.
7. *Margaret*⁴, b. Jan. 27, 1723-4, m. a Matteson, probably Henry, Sept. 11, 1743, in W. Greenwich.
8. *Timothy*⁴, b. June 14, 1725, m. Silence Burlingame.
9. *Samuel*⁴, b. May 29, 1727, probably he who married Mar. 31, 1751, Hannah Weaver in West Greenwich.
10. *Esther*⁴, b. July 17, 1729, m. Dec. 21, 1747, John Weekes, in West Greenwich.
11. *Nathan*⁴, b. May 9, 1731.

NATHAN⁴ GREENE, May 9, 1731, in East Greenwich, married (1) Hulda Bowen of Westerly, Sept. 24, 1756, at West Greenwich, lived for a time in West Greenwich but after 1762 in Coventry, married (2) after 1768 Ruth

Their children were:

1. *Esther*⁵, b. July 25, 1756.
2. *Bowen*⁵, b. Aug. 3, 1758.
3. *Chaffee*⁵, b. June 9, 1760.
4. *Jabez*⁵, b. Dec. 19, 1762.
5. *Dan*⁵, b. Oct. 24, 1765.

6. *Nathan⁵*, b. Mar. 4, 1768.

7. *Huldah⁵*, b. May 2, 1774.

JABEZ⁵ GREENE, (*Nathan⁴*, *John³*, *John²*, *John¹*,) of Scipeo, N. Y., b. Dec. 19, 1762, in Coventry, R. I. Was a soldier in the Revolution, drew a pension, lived for a time in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., but after 1798, in Scipeo, N. Y. Was Crier of the United States District Court at Aurora. Was a large landed proprietor, married Abigail Wilcox, Oct. 7, 1784 and died suddenly while in Court Sept. 19, 1804. His wife survived him.

Some of the descendants of Jabez Greene do not use the final *e*, but in as much as the original was with the final *e*, and hence only authoritative, the compiler has preferred to retain throughout the original spelling with the final *e*

Children:

2. 1. *Nathaniel⁶*, b. July 26, 1786, m. Delia Greene.
2. *Sarah⁶*, b. July 9, 1788, d. Oct. 12, 1812.
3. 3. *Huldah⁶*, b. Feb. 8, 1791, m. Pelatiah West.
4. *Esther⁶*, b. Feb. 22, 1793, died young.
4. 5. *Archibald Harper⁶*, b. May 31, 1794, m. 1st. Esther Tupper; 2nd. Elnora Parker.
5. 6. *Laury M.⁶*, b. Aug. 14, 1796, m. Hezekiah Brainard.
6. 7. *Abner⁶*, b. Sept. 17, 1798, m. Nancy Ketchum.
7. 8. *Jerusha⁶*, b. Sept. 6, 1800, m. John Greene.
8. 9. *Nathan⁶*, b. April 5, 1804, m. Mariah Greene.

2. NATHANIEL⁶ GREENE, (*Jabez⁵* *Nathan⁴* *John³* *John²* *John¹*,) of Rush, N. Y., b. July 26, 1786, probably in Coventry, R. I., m. Delia Greene, 1832, and died at his home Sept. 2, 1857, no children.

Buried at Crosby burying ground, Rush.

3. **HULDAH⁶ GREENE**, (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Edenboro, Pa., b. Feb. 8, 1791, at Scipeo, N. Y. Educated at the Aurora Female Seminary, married Pelatiah West, Nov. 27, 1817, and died May 23, 1867.

Buried at Palmyra, N. Y.

Children:

1. *Edgar Nathaniel⁷*, b. Aug. 15, 1818. d. Aug. 8, 1819.
2. *Edna Jane⁷*, b. July 8, 1820, d. April 25, 1863.
3. *Edward Nathaniel⁷*, b. Sept. 2, 1822, d. Jan. 6, 1826.
9. 4. *Henry Tracy⁷*, b. Oct. 17, 1824, m. Mary Oliva Sears.
10. 5. *Abigail Maria⁷*, b. Mar. 11, 1827.
11. 6. *Sarah Elizabeth⁷*, b. April 27, 1829, m. Rev. William Grassie.
7. *Samuel Thuppard⁷*, b. Oct. 15, 1831, d. July 6, 1858.
8. *Ira Brainard⁷*, b. Aug. 31, 1833, d. Nov. 3, 1851.
9. *George Pelatiah⁷*, b. Dec. 6, 1835, d. Feb. 6, 1863.
4. **ARCHIBALD HARPER⁶ GREENE** (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Adrian, Mich., born May 31, 1791, in Kortright, Deleware Co., N. Y., married 1st. Esther Tupper, Jan. 16, 1818, at Rush, N. Y., she died Jan. 8, 1850; 2nd. Elnora Parker, May 1, 1831. In 1828 removed to Genesee Co., Mich., and lived for a time in the "Todd" house near what is now the centre of the city of Flint. In 1831 he removed to Southfield, Oakland Co. Farmer, Blacksmith and Insurance Agent. One of the original abolitionists, associating himself with Garrett Smith, Wendell Phillips and

William Lloyd Garrison. In 1880 he retired from active life and removed to Adrian, where he died April 7, 1887.

Children :

12. 1. *Betsey Ann*⁷, b. Nov. 17, 1818, m. 1st. Norman Rowley, 2nd. Benjamin Weldon, 3rd. William D. Conat.
13. 2. *Helen Antoinette*⁷, b. Oct. 12, 1823, m. Nathan Smith.
14. 3. *John West*⁷, b. April 9, 1828, m. Helen D. Moore.

5. LAURY M.⁶ GREENE, (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Rush, N. Y., born Aug. 14, 1796, m. Hezekiah A. Brainard, 1820, died Dec. 24. 1835, buried at Rush N. Y.

Children :

1. *Orrin Nathan*⁷, b. 1821, living at Carbondale, Ill.
2. *Augustus Brockway*⁷, b. 1824, living at Grand Rapids, Mich.
3. *Byron Strong*⁷, b. Aug. 31, 1826. living at Ogden, Utah.

6. ABNER⁶ GREENE, (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Clifton, N. Y., born Sept. 17, 1798, in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., married Nancy Ketchum Mar. 27, 1825, lived with his parents until 1816, when he removed to Rush, N. Y. Farmer, a liberal supporter of public institutions, one of the building committee of the Rush M. E. Church, and contributed towards the endowment of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary founded in 1832, one of the pioneers of Monroe County, 1870. He sold his landed estate and removed to Rochester, where he lived until 1878, when he removed to Clifton, N. Y., where he now resides in comparative good health, in his Ninety second year.

Children :

15. 1. *Mortimer H.*⁷ b. Mar. 7, 1826, m. Ellen M. Flinn.
16. 2. *Marvin Jabez,*⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1829, m. Cornelia Gillman.
17. 3. *Mary E.*⁷ b. Dec. 1. 1830, m. J. Douglas Brown, Attorney.
4. *Henry Granville,*⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1834, died 1839.
5. *Abner Baxter,*⁷ b. July 10, 1837, died 1842.
6. *Ellen L.*⁷ b. June 7, 1841, died 1860.
18. 7. *Charles A.*⁷ b. Aug. 1, 1843, m. Jennie C. Hale.
7. JERUSAH⁶ GREENE, (Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born Sept. 6, 1800, in Scipeo, N. Y., married John Greene, of Balston, N. Y., died June 30, 1861.

Children :

19. 1. *James A.*⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1838, m. 1st. Susan Margrete Smith, 2nd. Kate Monroe.
2. *Martha Ann,*⁷ died young.
3. *Jabez Marcus,*⁷ “
4. *Nathaniel Ypsilanti,*⁷ died young.
5. *Albert Nathan,*⁷ “
6. *Emilie Melissa,*⁷ “
7. *John Wesley,*⁷ “
8. NATHAN⁶ GREENE, (Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush N. Y., born April 5, 1804, in Scipeo, N. Y., died Aug. 26, 1874, was a large landed proprietor, possessed a marked degree of public enterprise, granted the building site free, for two public School Houses and two Churches, married 1st. Mariah Greene, July 1, 1827, born probably, in Balston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and descendant of John Greene of Warwick, to which lineage General Nathaniel Greene be-

longed. 2nd. Rachel Perry, Oct. 26, 1846, daughter of El-nathan Perry, of the Revolution. who entered the service when fifteen years of age, served six years and eight months, one of General La Fayette's picked Brigade, took part in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth, Hessians at Trenton, Eutaw Springs and Yorktown, an eye witness to the surrendering of both Burgoyne and Cornwallis. Was second consin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the U. S. Navy, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. His brother, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, in 1853, opened up commercial relations with Japan by treaty with the Supreme Ruler. Miss. Caroline Slidell Perry, a daughter of the Commodore, married August Belmont of New York, born Dec. 6, 1816, in Germany, the representative of the Rothchilds in America and head of one of the oldest banking houses in this country, in 1853, Mr. Belmont was sent to the Hague by President Pierce as Charge de Affairs, and the year following was made Minister Resident. He died in New York Nov. 24, 1890.

Nathan Greene's children were :

20. 1. *Jonathan H.*⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1828, m. Jane Cornelius.
21. 2. *Ira Wesley*,⁷ b. May 2, 1832, m. 1st. Hester A. Ruliffson, 2nd. Ellen Maria Williams.
22. 3. *Theodore DeLos*,⁷ b. June 16, 1834, m. Eliza Harris.
23. 4. *Jerome Marion*,⁷ b. Jan. 23, 1841, m. Emily Barker.
24. 5. *Horace M.*⁷ b. Sept. 3, 1842, m. Julia H. Granger.
25. 6. *Ellen O. E.*,⁷ b. Oct. 16, 1847, m. Maurice R. Darrohn.

9. **HENRY TRACY⁷ WEST**, (Hulda,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Greeley, Colorado, born Oct. 17, 1824, in Rochester, N. Y., married Mary Olivia Sears, June

10, 1845. 1853 - 57, Druggist at Keuoshaw, Wis., two years City Clerk of K. 1857 - 61, at Kewaunee, Ill., 1861 - 70, at Chicago, Ill. 1870 one of the locating committee of Union Colony No. 1, which founded the town of Greeley, organized under the laws of Colorado, Ter., as the "Union Colony of Colorado," with Henry T. West Secretary, afterwards President of the Town; organized the first Bank May 14, 1870, under the name of H. T. West & Co., now the Greeley National Bank. President of the Union Colony of Colorado, recently reorganized.

Children :

1. *Walter G.*⁸ b. Mar. 1, 1848, died Feb. 29, 1856.
2. *George Henry*,⁸ b. Jan. 29, 1850, in Milwaukee, Wis. married Mary Caroline Wheeler, May 9, 1872, Banker and General Manager of the Irragation Pump Manf'g Co., of Greeley.
3. *Lena Maria*,⁸ b. Aug. 20, 1852, in Waukegan, Ill., married Albert E. Gipson, President of the North Denver Bank, Denver, Col.
4. *Harriy T.*⁸ b. Dec. 18, 1857, in Keuoshaw, Wis., Lumber and Commission Merchant, Denver, Col.
10. **ABIGAIL MARIA**⁷ **WEST**, (Huldah,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., b. Mar. 11, 1827, in Palmyra, N. Y., sailed for Constantinople Turkey, Jan. 1853, under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Principal of the Mission Boarding and Training School for Armenian girls 1853 - 57, returned to the United States of America in 1858 on account of ill health, sailed for Turkey the second time in 1860, Supt of the Mission Boarding School in Armenia four years. After repeated trips to the United States of America and England, retired from active work Aug. 1888. Author of the

"Romance of Missions," (now in the 7th. edition,) at present engaged in the production of a work devoted to the interests of Foreign Missions.

11. SARAH ELIZABETH⁷ WEST, (Huldah,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Cambridgeboro, Penn., born April 27, 1829, married Rev. William Grassie.

Children :

1. *Jessie Dnncan*,⁸ b. June 15, 1864.
2. *Edna Maria*,⁸ b. Sept. 3, 1867, died July 31, 1870.
3. *Annie Eaton*,⁸ b. July 23, 1869, died Sept. 20, 1887.
4. *William Schaufler*,⁸ b. Jan. 28, 1872.

12. BETSEY ANN⁷ GREENE, (Archibald H.⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Evart, Mich., born Nov. 17, 1818, in Rush, N. Y., marraid 1st. Norman Rowley, Dec. 29, 1836, 2nd. Benjamin Weldon, Nov. 25, 1855, 3rd. William D. Conat, Dec. 10, 1868.

Children :

1. *John Tupper Rowley*,⁸ b. June 5, 1838.
2. *Esther Ann*,⁸ b. Dec. 9, 1840.
3. *Sarah Hannah*,⁸ b. Feb. 11, 1844.
4. *Alfred Brainard*,⁸ b. April 17, 1853, died Sept. 8, 1854.

By her second husband.

5. *Albert C. Weldon*,⁸ b. Sept. 8, 1856, living at Ransom City, Dakota.

13. HELEN ANTOINETTE⁷ GREENE, (Archibald H.⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born Oct. 12, 1823, in Rush, N. Y., married Nathan Smith, Mar. 30, 1842.

Children :

1. *Alfred N.*⁸ b. June 22, 1843, died June 23, 1863.
2. *Elmer D.*⁸ b. Nov. 20, 1854, married Carrie L. Baily, Nov. 30, 1886.
14. JOHN WEST⁷ GREENE, (Archibald H,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Los Angeles, California, born April 9, 1828, in Rush, N. Y., married Helen D. Moore, Oct. 12, 1855. In 1849, clerk and telegraph operator at Clarkston, Mich., 1852 book-keeper for the "Free Democrat," an anti-slavery newspaper, 1855 business manager of the "Detroit Daily Advertiser," 1858 merchant, associated with Nelson Clark at Clarkston, 1859 removed to Nashville, Tenn. was appointed and assumed charge of the construction of two sections of the Nashville and North-western Railroad at Kingston Springs, 1861 returned to Michigan. Was appointed Jan. 1862 to a position in the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., five months later was placed in charge of the western section in the "Inspection Division. After nine years service in that Department, was appointed to a position in the U. S. Treasurer's Office, where he remained nine years. In 1877 was appointed by Secretary John Sherman, one of a committee of three to visit England in charge of \$18,950,000 in U. S. Bonds to be refunded by the Rothschilds. 1881 was appointed by Post Master General, T. L. James, Chief of the Division of Inspection in the P. O. Depar't. Two years later, resigned after more than twenty one years in the service of the Government. Removed to California and became Cashier of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. at Los Angeles. 1885 was appointed by President Arthur, Post Master of Los Angeles. During the third year of office was removed by President Cleveland for political reasons, and was again appointed to the same office by President Harrison, July 1, 1890.

Child.

26. *Charles Ernest*,⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1855, m. Mary E. El-dredge.

15. MORTIMER H.⁷ GREENE, (Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Brighton, N. Y., born Mar. 7, 1826, in Rush, N. Y., married Ellen M. Flinn, Jan. 6, 1848, farmer until 1858, Post Master in Cuba, N. Y., during the administrations of Lincoln and Grant, Banker from 1866 until his death Sept. 14, 1879. Interred at Pine Grove Cemetery, Rush, N. Y.

Children :

27. 1. *Azalia Ethelwyn*,⁸ b. Nov. 25, 1848, m. Lucius E. Weaver.

2. *Abner*,⁸ died young.

28. 3. *Marion Keeler*,⁸ b. Dec, 6, 1857, m. James Clinton Peet.

29. 4. *Aurora Matilda*,⁸ b. Jan. 30, 1860, m. Le Grand M. Baldwin.

16. MARVIN JABEZ⁷ GREENE, (Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rochester, N. Y., born Jan. 11, 1829, at Brighton, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Cornelia Gillman, Dec, 28, 1853, clerk in the Eagle Bank, Rochester, afterwards removed to Cuba, N. Y., organized the Cuba, National Bank, Cashier of the same until the war, when he resigned and became first Paymaster in the Army, afterwards appointed Brigade Commissary, at the close of the war, he returned to Rochester, where he was engaged in the banking business until his death May 22, 1870. Interred at Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.

Children :

1. *Delfied*,⁸ died young.

30. 2. *Geraldine*,⁸ b. Jan. 20, 1859, m. Charles Mudge.

31. 3. *William Sprague*,⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1861, m. Virginia Reynolds.

17. MARY E⁷ GREENE, (Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Brooklyn, N. Y., b. Dec. 1, 1830, in Rush, N. Y., educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, m. James Douglas Browne, Attorney, Dec. 16, 1858,

Children :

1. *Ellen Ethloyn*,⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1860, d. Oct. 29, 1860.

32. 2. *Baxter Lamont*,⁸ b. June 20, 1864, m. Cora Cowgil.

3. *Maritsa*,⁸ b. Jan. 17, 1875.

18. CHARLES A.⁷ GREENE, (Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rochester, N. Y., born Aug. 1, 1843, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Jennie C. Hale, of Rochester, Sept. 3, 1873. In 1861, was assistant in a bank at Cuba, N. Y., afterwards became Commissaries clerk at Washington, D. C., during the Civil War, at the close of which became clerk, later teller of the banking house of M. J. Greene & Co., which firm he bought out eight years later and organized under the name of Greene Bro's, & Co. The panic of 1873 compelled the firm to suspend business, removed to Clifton and began farming, later engaged in the propagation of plants, now Greene's Nursery Co. Editor of "Greene's Fruit Grower," member of the American Pomological Society, of which he is now chairman of the New York State Fruit Committee, 1878 elected Secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, which position he now holds. While in the banking business in Rochester, he originated the idea of the East Side Savings Bank, gave it its name, organized, and secured its charter, called the first meeting of the Board of Trustees and nomi-

nated its first President.

Children :

1. *Mildred E.*⁸ b. Sept. 3, 1875, in Clifton.
2. *Marion*,⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1882, "
3. *Marvin H.*⁸ b. Aug. 8, 1884, "

19. JAMES A.⁷ GREENE, (Jerusha,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Detroit, Mich., born Jan. 8, 1838 in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married 1st. Susan Margaret Smith, June 16, 1860, 2nd. Kate Monroe, of Toledo, Ohio, June 18, 1884. Proprietor of the Union Transfer and Storage Co.

Children of first marriage :

1. *Edith G.*⁸ died young.
2. *Vincent V.*⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1874.

20. JONATHAN H.⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born Sept. 19, 1828, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Jane Cornelius, Oct. 17, 1849. Was appointed United States Assistant Assessor for the Eighth District of the First Collection District of Michigan. Dec. 29, 1863, re-appointed by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Jan. 1, 1864, Aug. 28, 1867, and Dec. 31, 1868, was appointed United States Deputy Marshal and Court Bailiff for the Eastern District of Michigan. June 17, 1869, re-appointed April 6, 1877. After eighteen years public service retired at the expiration of Commission in 1881.

Children :

33. 1. *Addie*,⁸ b. Mar. 5, 1851. m. M. Graves.
34. 2. *Alice G.*⁸ b. May 14, 1856, m. David Barker.
35. 3. *Arthur C.*⁸ b. May 21, 1864, m. Sarah Hunt.

21. IRA WESLEY⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born May 2, 1832, in Rush, N. Y., married 1st. Hester A. Ruliffson, Dec. 26, 1855 2nd. Ellen Maria Williams, Dec. 26, 1866. In the bank of Rochester, 1851 - 1853, farmer, coal and produce, grower and propagator of choice varieties of field seeds.

Children :

36. 1. *DeLos Ruliffson*,⁸ b. Feb- 26, 1858, married Ella J. Colburn.
2. *Hattie Maria*,⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1861.
37. 3. *Myron Wesley*,⁸ b. Nov. 26, 1864.
4. *Chester Pollard*,⁸ b. Nov. 4, 1869.
5. *Carrie Errilla*,⁸ b. June 30, 1872.
6. *Albert Ira*,⁸ b. Nov. 30, 1874.

22. THEODORA DE LOS⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born June 16, 1834, at Rush, N. Y., married Eliza Harris, Oct. 24 1860, educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, farmer.

Children :

1. *LeRoy Homer*,⁸ b. Sept. 30, 1874. Educated at Davenport, Iowa.

23. JEROME MARION⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born Jan. 23, 1841, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Emily Barker, Oct. 15, 1863. farmer.

Children :

- 1 *Carrie M.*,⁸ b. Dec. 12, 1865, died May 18, 1877.
24. HORACE M⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Wichita, Kansas, born Sept. 3, 1842, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary

married Julia H. Granger, Oct. 4, 1871.

Children :

1. *Florence*,⁸ b. Jan. 5, 1873, in Rush, N. Y.
25. **ELLEN O. E.** (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born Oct. 16, 1847, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Maurice R. Darrohn, Oct. 26, 1871.

Children :

1. *Everitte Greene*,⁸ b. July 21, 1872.
2. *Perry Simpson*,⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1874.
3. *Eva May*,⁸ b. Nov. 9, 1875.
4. *Morris Donald*,⁸ b. Dec. 30, 1877.
5. *Joseph C.*⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1879.
6. *Clara Ellen*,⁸ b. April 24, 1883.
7. *Anna Mable*,⁸ b. Nov. 7, 1884.

26. **CHARLES EARNEST**⁸ **GREENE**, (John West,⁷ Archibald Harper,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of San. Francisco, California, born Oct. 31, 1855, in Detroit, Michigan, educated at Washington, D. C., and Adrian, Mich. married Elizabeth Eldredge, at San. Francisco, Sept. 26 1882. Private Secretary to Colonel Charles F. Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company.

Children :

1. *Eldredge Risdon*,⁹ b. Nov. 3, 1883.
2. *Allan Lee*,⁹ b. Jan. 14, 1886.
3. *Arthur Moore*,⁹ b. July 16, 1887.

27. **AZALIA ETHELWYN**⁸ **GREENE**, (Mortimer H.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rochester, N. Y., born Nov. 25, 1848, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Mrs. Nichol's Seminary, Rochester, married Lucius E. Wea-

ver, Dec. 13, 1871.

Children :

1. *Paul*,⁹ b. May 8, 1873.
2. *Margaret Ethelwyn*,⁹ b. April 16, 1877.

28. MARION KEELER⁸ GREENE, (Mortimer H.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of W. Webster, N. Y., born Dec. 6, 1857, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Rochester, married James Clinton Peet, Jan. 14, 1880.

Children :

1. *Mortimer Silas*,⁹ b. May 15, 1881, at Brighton.
2. *Azalia Emma*,⁹ b. Sept. 3, 1887, at Rochester.
3. *Nelson Rusk*,⁹ b. May 17, 1889, "

29. AURORA MATILDA⁸ GREENE, (Mortimer H.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹ (of Lincoln, Nebraska, born Jan. 30, 1860, in Cuba, N. Y., educated at Rochester, married Le Grand M. Baldwin, Dec. 15, 1884.

Children :

1. *Pierre*,⁹ b. Jan. 4, 1886.
2. *Myron Harley*,⁹ b. April 23, 1889.

30. GERALDINE⁸ GREENE, (Marvin Jabez,⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Olean, N. Y., born Jan. 20, 1859, in Cuba, N. Y., educated at Washington, D. C., and New York City, married Charles Mudge, Dec. 13, 1883.

Children :

1. *Winfield*,⁹ b. Nov. 17, 1884.
2. *Helen Louise*,⁹ b. Aug. 26, 1887.
3. *Geraldine*,⁹ b. Nov. 26, 1888.

31. WILLIAM SPRAGUE⁸ GREENE, (Marvin Jabez,⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Port Chester N. Y., born Oct. 31, 1861, in Washington, D. C., educa

ted there and New York City., married Virginia Reynolds, April 24, 1883, farmer.

Children :

1. *Edward Randolph*,⁹ b. May 30, 1884, at Sodus, N. Y.
32. **BAXTER LAMONT**⁸ **BROWN**, (**Mary E.**⁷ **Abner**,⁶ **Jabez**,⁵ **Nathan**,⁴ **John**,³ **John**,² **John**,¹) of Pineville, Ky. born June 20, 1864, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Brooklyn, married **Cora Cowgill**, Feb. 26, 1889, Civil Engineer.

Children :

1. *Clarence Cowgill*,⁹ b. Nov. 24, 1889, in Lincoln, Nebraska.

33. **ADDIE**⁸ **GREENE**, (**Jonathan**,⁷ **Nathau**,⁶ **Jabez**,⁵ **Nathan**,⁴ **John**,³ **John**,² **John**,¹) of Adrian, Mich. born Mar. 5, 1851, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian graduated 1862, married **M. Graves**, Dec. 29, 1870.

Children :

1. *Chancey*,⁹ b. June 3, 1873, at Raisin, Mich.
2. *Mable A.*⁹ b. Sept. 1, 1876, at Palmyra, Mich.
3. *Olive J.*⁹ b. Jan. 1, 1883, " "

34. **ALICE G.**⁸ **GREENE**, (**Jonathan**,⁷ **Nathan**,⁶ **Jabez**,⁵ **Nathan**,⁴ **John**,³ **John**,² **John**,¹) of Macedon Centre, N. Y., born May 14, 1856, in Adrian, Mich., educated at Raisin Valley Seminary, married **David Barker**, Nov. 1, 1883.

Children :

1. *Anna E.*⁹ b. Mar. 26, 1887, d. July 21, 1889.
2. *Addie E.*⁹ b. Mar. 26, 1887.

35. **ARTHUR C.**⁸ **GREENE**, (**Jonathan**,⁷ **Nathan**,⁶ **Jabez**,⁵ **Nathan**,⁴ **John**,³ **John**,² **John**,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born May 21, 1864, in Raisin, Mich., educated at Raisin Valley Semi-

nary, graduated in 1883, married Sarah L. Hunt, of Macon, Nov. 19, 1885, farmer.

Children:

1. *Florence E.*⁹ b. Feb. 13, 1888.
36. DE LOS RULIFFSON⁸ GREENE, (Ira Wesley,⁷ Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Florida, born Feb. 26, 1858, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, married Ella Jane Colburn, Feb. 15, 1882, farmer and Superintendent of Experiment Station, died Sept. 10, 1887.
37. MYRON WESLEY⁸ GREENE, (Ira Wesley,⁷ Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., born Nov. 26, 1864, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Syracuse University and Williams College, Mass., delegate to the forty-second Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, held in Chicago, Jan. 1889. Business occupation banking.

From The Telegram, Feb. 7, 1891

Vital Records of Rhode Island.

The Vital Records of Rhode Island, which are in course of compilation by Judge Arnold, and contain all the recorded births, deaths and marriages in the State from the earliest times to the present, are divided by volumes in Counties. The Judge has finished Kent County and the volume is ready for distribution to members of the General Assembly.

JOHN WILCOX OF NARRAGANSETT.

By Rev. S. P. Merrill.

E of whom Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary wishes to know more, and the supposed Edward Wilcox of doubtful date, in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, I have no doubt are John Wilcox of Narragansett. He is found notwithstanding Roger Williams' different assertion, to be the first settler of that place. The deposition made by Holden, and Greene, in 1680, that prior to the coming of Richard Smith, John Wilcox was at Narragansett, is proof enough. Soon after his association with Roger Williams, Richard Smith came from Taunton, Mass., whither he had emigrated from Gloucestershire, in England; and formed a partnership with him. That partnership was one of long standing. It is evident that the business was kept up in some way in Rhode Island, for many years, as the testimony of Roger Williams shows. See Palfrey, Vol. ii, p. 218.

It is evident also that Richard Smith and John Wilcox were associated in the New Netherlands. In 1642, the Rev. Francis Doughty, was for heresy, driven out of New England. Along with him went Richard Smith and others. They went to Manhattan, and had a grant of over 1300 acres of land on Long Island, called Mespeth, (now Newtown). The settlement at Long Island, took place in 1642. In the Dutch

MSS. at Albany can he traced these two men in their business relations. Perhaps as interesting a way to set these facts forth will be to copy the records as contained in the MSS.

Servant Transferred. (Vol. iii, p. 383.) Appeared before me, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary in New Netherland, Mr. Jan Willikock, who in the presence of Neff Dolling and Adrien Von Tienhoven, did transfer to Thomas Hall, Louis [or George] Pentoor, from Holland, his servant, for the time of six years and eight months, to serve said Thomas Hall during that time, and to acknowledge him as his Master, and do well in every kind of work or service in which he might be employed, without any reluctance, contradiction; provided that Thomas Hall shall faithfully execute toward said servant what was promised him by Jan Willikock — and so he W. — renounce all his right and title in the service of said Louis Pentoor, and transfers the same to Thomas Hall. Intruth whereof this instrument has been signed Jan Willikock and witnesses, and further placed on record by the Secretary on the 16th. September 1644, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

I. W. This is the mark of Jan Willikock by himself made.
Jan Dolling, Adrien Von Tienhoven. Witnesses.

Present. Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Sec'y.

Wilcox Paid. (Vol. iii, p. 269.) At the request of Cornelius Teunissen, declared Isaac Allerton, residing here, that he sent toward the south about a month past, and there heard the Governor, residing there in behalf of the crown of Sweden, say, satisfied and paid in full John Wilcox, and for that which he received of him, and for what Cornelius Teunissen left by him on account of said Wilcox. All which Isaac Allerton is willing to confirm with an oath. Done in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland.

23rd. July 1643. Isaac Allerton.

Slander. (Vol. i, p. 273. Oct. 6, 1644.) The Attorney General, Cornelius Von Hoykens contra Jan Wilcock deft. on slander. The pltf. is commanded to bring his conclusion in writing that it may be answered tomorrow by the deft.

Tipsey. (Vol. ii, p. 296. April 20, 1644.) Mr. John Wilcock appeared in court and declared that he, being Tip Sey said in the North that Jan Dilling owed him fifteen hundred Pounds, which he declared to be false, and that he said so being intoxicated.

Jan deVries, Capt., pltf. contra Jan Wilcock deft. That the deft. called him a villain. The pltf. produces two witnesses and demands a reparation of honor. John Wilcox declares in court in presence of the ensign and sergeant, that he was intoxicated and knew not what he said. He knew nothing against his Capt. He prayed his Capt's pardon. That which he said in disrespect of his Capt. was utterly false. Wherefore the aforesaid Wilcox is condemned in a fine of fifty Pounds: viz, one third for the Att'y Gen'l and two thirds for the poor.

Smith vs. Wilcox, Vol. ii, p. 307. July 15, 1645. Richard Smith pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft., because Wilcock traded with the pltf's merchantile house against his compaēt; of which the pltf. produced two affidavits. Wilcock said it was sold at his house -- That the witnesses were not there present. Decreed that both within eight days should produce their proofs.

pp. 309, Mr. Richard Smith pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft., parties agree to choose from both sides to decide their dispute.

Smith vs Wilcox. pp. 313. July 21, 1645. Richard Smith pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft. Because the dft. should have broken his engagement in trading in Shallop's Bay, Jan Wilcock requests to be discharged of four hundred Pounds, for which he has given security. Whereas it is a very doubtful case, so are appointed as arbitrators, Isaac Allerton and Arent Corsin Stam, to reconcile parties - if any way possible - or to communicate to us their opinion in writing.

Jan de Vries vs Jan Wilcock. pp. 313. Aug. 10, 1645. Cornelius Teunissen Att'y in behalf of Jan de Vries, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, on a quarrel on the road, between Jan de Vries and Jan Wilcock. Parties conclude and answer, - produce affidavits from both sides. Wilcox shows his arm and says that the minister's wife made the scar by throwing a stick at him. James Brier declared before the counsel that Capt. did, without any provocation, call Wilcox a dog and a puppy, and similar abusive language more, notwithstanding the minister Bogardus, his wife, and a Dutchman whom he did not know, stood in his door. And that Thomas Hall too was there present, but he cannot say if said Hall was there at the beginning, or arrived first or at the end of the altercation; all which James Brier confirmed by his oath.

pp. 319, Capt. De Vries pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft. Parties are referred till the arrival of Thomas Hall.

pp. 319. September 21, 1645. Cornelius Autherussen as Att'y for Jan de Vries, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, dft. parties are referred till tomorrow at 8 o'clock to hear if the affidavit can be admitted. (In the MSS. is here written in pencil *omit*. It is evident that something is left out by the translator. S. P. M.)

Jan Wilcox vs Mr. Clerq. pp. 321. Sept. 23, 1645.

Jan Wilcock pltf. vs Mr. Clerq, dft. That the dft. should have fitted out a barque for privateering, with a view to take his ship and make it a prize. Ordered that Wilcock should prove next Monday, what he now declares against Clerque, under the penalty. That then Mr. Clerque shall be discharged as ready for journey.

Baxter vs Wilcox. pp. 337, March 1, 1646. Thomas Baxter pltf. vs Jan Wilcock, dft. Having accused the Plaintiff of stealing wood, the pltf. demands reparation of the injury. Decreed that it shall be proved within eight days under penalty of punishment.

Jan Damon pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, deft. pp. 347.

The plaintiff says that he agreed with Wilcock four hundred yards loose wampum or good whole merchantable beavers at the market price. Decreed that Jan Damon should retain his money till Wilcox receives his beavers, when he shall pay for these.

Vaer vs Wilcock. pp. 350. June 1, 1646. Peter Vaer pltf. vs Jan Wilcock, dft. On the purchase of a negro wench. The plaintiff demands that she be surrendered. The defendant has no objection. Decreed that the deft. shall satisfy the Governor and Peter Vaer.

Teunissen vs Wilcock. pp. 367. July 26, 1646. Cornelius Teunissen, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft. on the balance of his services on the South River due to the pltf. Decreed that as soon as Jan Wilcock shall be paid by the Swedish Government, either by a bill of exchange, or in beavers, that he shall be obliged to pay the plaintiff directly.

Evans vs Wilcock. pp. 372. August 17, 1646. Jan Evans merchant in New Haven, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, dft., about the purchase of the ship Abigail. The pltf. demands that the ship shall be delivered, according to the agreement. The dft. says he has no objections, provided a certain time is fixed, in which he may depend to receive his payment. Decreed that the vessel shall be delivered to the purchasers, and the sellers be secured by the Governor John Printz. That the Promissory note of April 6th. 1660, shall be paid by said Governor in the month of September or October. If this is not done then at the same time a bill of exchange must be sent to the seller, to the amount of the sum mentioned in the promissory note. If this is neither done, then the purchasers shall be holden to pay interest of the sum. And if the seller neglects to deliver the vessel, he is condemned in all the damages and losses of the suit.

Attorney Gen'l vs Wilcock. pp. 374. August 30, 1646.

Valce vs Wilcock. Parties agreed that arbitrators should be appointed, which is provided.

Stevenson vs Perkman. pp. 375. Aug. 30, 1646. Thomas Stevenson pltf. contra Elias Perkman dft., on two thirds of a ship. Parties are solicited by Wilcox and Mr. Smith to leave the decision to arbitrators, which was accepted and granted.

Teunissen vs. Mauretson. pp. 346. May 3, 1646. Cornelius Teunissen contra Cornelius Mauretson dft. On the payment of seventy seven Pounds. Parties being heard with the arbitrators who made a compromise, and declared that a promise was made to the dft., to pay him seventy seven

Pounds, if the pltf., sold the house for ready money, which in that case should be paid directly - but if he sold it to be paid at a certain day - then he too should have two months to make the payment. It is decreed that the opinion of the arbitrators shall become law and that as long as the money remains in the hand of Mr. Wilcock - till Cornelius Mauretzen shall be satisfied by the pltf. or Wilcock.

Vander Hoykens vs Wilcock. pp. 272. Sept. 29, 1644.

The Attorney General pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, deft. Decreed that Wilcock shall put his words in writing, that it may be answered tomorrow by the deft.

Wilcock vs Penoyer. pp. 188. Oct. 16, 1642. Mr Wilcock pltf. contra Robert Penoyer, deft. Dismissed. Whereas too often much neglect has taken place between certain parties who from the most futile (?) causes neglect to appear which is actually disrespectful to the counsel, not caring if a default is passed, against them. So it is that we now command that henceforth for the first default, shall be had one shilling, two for the second, and condemnation for the last.

Wilcox. Declaration. Vol. ii, p. 291. Aug. 7, 1647.

John Wilcox, 33 years old, declares at the request of Isaac Allerton that it is true that I was present at Elsburg, when Isaac Allerton gave a receipt by which he acknowledged that he received payment in full from Robert Wessel, viz: for all that which he owed to Isaac Allerton individually. On which declaration I am willing to take my oath in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherlands.

This is the mark I W of Jan Wilcock.

Wilcox sails with Thomassen. p. 303, Aug. 14, 1647.

I John Wilcox engage myself to William Thomassen, skipper, on the vessel, the Falconer, who is to sail to Richard Smith in my behalf on account of 85 guilders, which sum is claimed by Mr. Allerton. And whenever said 85 guilders shall be adjudged in a court of justice to said Allerton, and shall have been paid by Smith aforesaid, who shall call on Mr. William Thomassen to refund the money and when this happened that William Thomassen paid this sum to Smith, then I John Wilcox, promise to return this sum to William Thomassen without any expenses - submitting my person and property real and personal, present and future, to the control of any court of justice. Done in Ft. Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, 14th. of August, 1647.

This is the mark I W of Jan Wilcock, made by himself.

Richard Smith, Witnesses.

Jacob M. Kipp,

Smith bail for Wilcox. pp. 302.

Present, Cornelius Tienhoven, Secretary;

Richard Smith;

I, undersigned Richard Smith, an inhabitant in New Netherlands, oblige myself and all my property, as buil and principal, in behalf of John Wilcox, on account of a sum of 65 guilders for which was called by the servant of Isaac Allerton, and says that this debt originated from wages which were paid to Ned Ager, who as factor of Isaac Allerton, and Wilcox aforesaid should have traded on the South River. All which is done with the explicit condition that Allerton must prove that he advances 65 guilders in behalf of Wilcox, to Alger aforesaid, for purchases made in the South River, on account of Wilcox. When this is proved,

then he is ready to pay. — 14th. of August 1647, in New
Netherlands.

Richard Smith.

I, William Thomassen, skipper, on the vessel Falconer, oblige myself as bail in behalf of John Wilcox, in favor of Richard Smith, for the sum of 85 Guilders, viz: if said Richard Smith is obliged to pay to Isaac Allerton, then the money shall be replaced.

In truth whereof I sign this act. William Thomassen.

De Boer vs Wilcox. pp. 303. August 14, 1647.

Whereas Mr. De Boer claims 160 Guilders of Mr. Wilcox, or in his absence from Mr. Smith, I am willing to be the bail for this sum of 160 Guilders, and promise to discharge Mr. Smith to that amount. Done in the Manhattans 14th. of August, 1647, in New Netherland.

Was signed, Arnaldus Van Hardenbrack, Present, Sec'y as above.

Vol. v, pp. 30. Appeared before us, Cornelius Tienhoven, Secretary in New Netherlands, Adam Mott, as attorney of Mr. Richard Smith, who acknowledged that he received from William Thomassen, skipper, on the Falconer, the sum 85 Guilders, for which sum William Thomassen aforesaid remained bail on the 14th. of August, 1647. And will in behalf of John Wilcox and Isaac Allerton, appear for the note of hand signed by John Wilcox. Wherefore Adam Mott discharged William Thomassen aforesaid of his bailment for John Wilcox, and promises that he will not molest him in any manner on this account. In truth whereof the discharge was signed by Adam Mott, John Rodenburgh, Jacob Kipp, as witnesses, last of August, 1648, in New Netherlands.

Witt vs Wilcox. Vol. v, pp. 29. 14th. July, 1648.

Monsieur Von Turk; These are to certify you, that I have received satisfaction from skipper Witt, and do hereby Discharge him, the said Witt, from his security to me in the behalf of Wilcox. 14th. July, 1648.

Richard Smith.

Adam Mott; I intreat you to receive Gilders of skipper Witt, for the use of your loving friend;

17th. July 1648

Richard Smith.

Coom vs Wilcox, Vol. v, pp. 4. 23rd. October 1645. At the request of the Attorney General, declares Nienolas Coorn, Sheriff in the county of Rensselaerwyck, that Jan Janen, cooper, said to him in conversation, that he being in a tavern, where many persons were present, among other discourses, heard Wilcock say to another, "the mine or gold mine which the Dutch discovered, does not belong to the Dutch but to the crown of Sweden." All which he, Nicholas said to be true. Done 23rd. October, 1645.

N. Coorn, Sheriff of the Co. Renssel'wk.

The above are copied by myself from the records in the State Library, at Albany. N. Y. In their relation of facts it is singular that there should be no references to the family of Wilcox. That he and Smith were residents in New Netherlands for five or ten years would seem certain. The record of Smith mentions him as being in the Connecticut, in 1651. This is later than any date associated with Wilcox, in these MSS. From one of these we get at the fact that John Wilcox was born in the year 1614. According to the records in Austin's Dictionary, he might, so far as age goes, have been the father of Edward, Stephen and Daniel. S. P. Merrill.

HOPKINTON TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

By the Editor.

A

Allen Samuel, of Stephen,	Oct. 15, 1752
" Tamson,	Nov. 3, 1754
" Patience,	Nov. 1, 1756
" William,	Oct. 7, 1758
" Stephen,	Oct. 24, 1760
" Sarah,	Feb. 2, 1763
" Sylvester,	Oct. 18, 1764
" Merabah,	Oct. 26, 1766
Arnold John G., of Gorton W. and Nancy,	Oct. 16, 1827
" Francis Brown,	Dec. 15, 1828
" Mary Elizabeth,	Sept. 13, 1830
" Lucy Ann,	Aug. 7, 1832
" Lucy Maria,	Mar. 6, 1834
" Susan Letitia T.,	Mar. 20, 1841

B

Babcock Eunice, of Simeon and Sarah,	Oct. 3, 1744
" Jeremiah,	May 16, 1746
" Thomas,	July 21, 1748
" Lucy,	Jan. 11, 1750
" Dorcas,	Dec. 1, 1753

Babeock	Jason, of Simeon and Sarah,	July 9, 1756
"	Lydia,	June 20, 1759
"	Hannah,	Apr. 28, 1762
"	Lucos,	Apr. 24, 1765
"	Jonathan,	Apr. 18, 1768
"	Oliver, of Oliver and Patience,	June 28, 1746
"	Peleg,	Oct. 4, 1748
"	Susannah,	June 25, 1750
"	Deborah,	Apr. 11, 1752
"	Sarah,	Apr. 27, 1756
"	Mary,	June 11, 1758
"	Ruth,	Apr. 20, 1760
"	Clarke,	June 10, 1762
"	Ruhamah,	May 16, 1764
"	Parab,	May 18, 1766
"	Ezra,	Sept. 17, 1769
"	Luke,	Aug. 6, 1772
"	Christopher, of Christopher,	Sept. 1, 1759
"	Martha, of Christopher & Martha,	Jan. 18, 1761
"	Mary,	Jan. 1, 1763
"	A daughter,	Apr. 25, 1766
"	Rhoda, of Rouse and Ruth,	Dec. 17, 1769
"	Rouse,	May 12, 1773
"	Elizabeth,	Mar. 14, 1775
"	Benjamin,	Sept. 2, 1779
"	Eunice, dau. of Simeon and Sarah, her children.	
"	Barker Wells, alias	Dec. 19, 1769
"	Joseph Langworthy, alias	Jan. 29, 1774
"	Lois,	June 13, 1776
"	Hezekiah, of Hezekiah and Martha,	Nov. 25, 1770
"	Rowland,	Sept. 17, 1773
"	Luke,	Apr. 16, 1778

Babcock Susannah, of Hezekiah and Martha,	May 2, 1780
" Martha,	Aug. 30, 1781
" Dorcas,	Mar. 13, 1785
" Ruth, of Capt. Samuel and Ruth,	Jan. 10, 1771
" Meriam,	Sept. 26, 1772
" Samuel,	Oct. 19, 1775
" George Rhodes,	May 23, 1778
" Martha,	June 29, 1780
" Beriah,	July 6, 1782
" Daniel, of Daniel and Content,	Dec. 16, 1784
" Betsey,	Feb. 21, 1787
" Jacob Davis,	Jan. 20, 1789
" Anna,	May 9, 1791
" George Potter,	Nov. 4, 1795
" Oliver,	Dec. 12, 1797
" Lucy,	Jan. 24, 1801
" Mary,	Nov. 2, 1806
" Emily,	June 14, 1810
" Elnathan, of Peleg and Elizabeth,	Sept. 30, 1790
" Hannah,	May 30, 1792
" Polly,	Jan. 9, 1794
" Fannie,	Nov. 5, 1795
" Lucy,	Mar. 11, 1799
" Peleg,	Apr. 7, 1801
" Samuel Franklin, of Jared Jr. and Lois,	Mar. 7, 1818
Barber Susannah, of Nathan and Thankful	Sept. 24, 1755
" Moses,	July 26, 1757
" Thankful,	May 2, 1759
" Nathan,	Nov. 7, 1760
" Mary,	May 27, 1762
" Benjamin,	Nov. 20, 1763
" John,	Dec. 21, 1765

80	Barber Eunice, of Nathan and Thankful,	July 22, 1769
81	" Ellener,	May 15, 1775
85	" Joanna,	Jan. 7, 1778
71	" Lydia,	June 14, 1780
72	The two last born in Westerly, the rest in Hop-	
75	kinton.	
78	" A son to Amie; reputed father, Peter Allen. Aug. 29,	
80	1769.	
782	" Dorcas, of Levi,	July 12, 1773
784	" John Ney,	Mar. 13, 1779
787	" Nicholas,	Mar. 13, 1779
789	" Benjamin Perry, of Benj. and Mary,	Jan. 29, 1785
791	" Charles Holden, of Arnold and Mary,	July 25, 1795
795	" Jane G., of Paul M. and Maria,	July 3, 1830
797	" Oscar Maxson, of Franklin and Lydia,	June 25, 1837
801	" Mary Elizabeth, of John H and Mary,	Sept. 24, 1844
806	" " "	died, Feb. 8, 1845
810	" Hannah Maria,	Nov. 5, 1846
790	" John Clarke,	July 25, 1850
792	Bates Charles, of Caleb,	Dec. 25, 1772
794	Bentley Hannah, of Benj. P., and Hannah,	Aug. 27, 1808
795	" Benjamin Wilbur,	Mar. 8, 1811
799	Braman James Jr. of James and Mitheah,	July 25, 1760
801	" Mitheah, wife of James, died	1775
818	" Mason, of James and Hannah,	Mar. 5, 1781
755	" Lewis,	Oct. 14, 1783
757	" Benjamin, of Joseph and Cynthia,	July 1, 1786
759	" Joseph,	Dec. 25, 1790
760	" Isaac,	Aug. 13, 1797
762	" Washington,	Mar. 12, 1799
763	" Robert,	Mar. 11, 1801
765	" Elder William, died	Oct. 14, 1841
	" William Jun., died	10
		Nov. 30, 1844

Brand Nathan, of Nathan and Eunice,	Nov. 23, 1809
" Susannah Vincent,	Nov. 22, 1811
" Christopher Crandall,	Nov. 20, 1813
" Samuel Babcock,	Jan. 16, 1816
Brightman Joseph, born	Dec. 11, 1715
" Sarah (Thomas) his wife, born	June 5, 1722
" Mercy, of Joseph and Sarah,	July 22, 1748
" Henry,	Dec. 20, 1749
" Thomas,	Aug. 4, 1751
" Joseph,	Nov. 17, 1753
" Mary,	Apr. 5, 1755
" Martin,	May 13, 1761
" Sarah,	Aug. 23, 1763
" Holmes,	June 25, 1767
" Sarah, of Henry and Hannah,	Sept. 29, 1777
" Hannah,	Mar. 19, 1779
" Susannah,	May 16, 1781
" Joseph,	Mar. 9, 1783
" William,	Apr. 8, 1785
" Esther, of Thomas and Thankful,	Apr. 23, 1785
" Martha,	Oct. 14, 1786
" Sarah,	Apr. 13, 1788
" Mary,	Apr. 13, 1788
" Thomas,	Nov. 12, 1790
" Joseph,	Nov. 13, 1792
" Martha, of Joseph and Patience,	Mar. 23, 1815
Brown James Wilson, of Christopher and Anna, June 7, 1789	
" Nancy,	Sept. 18, 1790
" Jeremiah,	May 28, 1792
" Reuben,	Sept. 22, 1794
" Clarke, of Stephen and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1796
" Clarke, of Alpheus and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1796

1809	Brown Nabby, of William and Thankful,	June 19, 1796
1811	" Dillie,	June 17, 1797
1813	" Sallie,	Jan. 15, 1799
1816	" William,	Dec. 22, 1802
1715	" James Woodbridge,	Apr. 1, 1805
1722	" Alice,	Oct. 21, 1809
1748	" Zephauiah,	Sept. 28, 1811
1749	Burch Elizabeth, of Billings and Susannah,	Dec. 12, 1771
1751	" Thomas,	Sept. 14, 1773
1753	" "	died Aug. 7, 1775
1755	" Martha,	July 9, 1775
1761	" Billings,	Oct. 26, 1777
1763	" Samuel,	Oct. 15, 1779
1767	" Susannah,	Sept. 12, 1781
1777	" Susannah, wife of Billings, died	Sept. 24, 1781
1779	Burdick William, born (N. S.)	June 23, 1713
1781	" Sarah his wife, born (O. S.)	Jan. 24, 1721
1783	Their children born, New Style, as follows.	
1785	" Sarah, of William and Sarah,	Feb. 14, 1742
1785	" William,	Aug. 17, 1744
1786	" Daniel,	Dec. 20, 1746
1788	" Luke,	Apr. 25, 1749
1788	" Waite,	Apr. 2, 1754
1790	" Perry,	Oct. 28, 1756
1792	" Mary,	Mar. 11, 1764
1815	" Tillemus, of Nathan and Goodeth,	May 30, 1745
1789	" Sylvanus,	Sept. 17, 1747
1790	" Goodeth,	Apr. 17, 1751
1792	" Tacy,	Oct. 12, 1754
1794	" Adam,	Dec. 28, 1759
1796	" Naaman,	July 18, 1762
1796	" Sheppard,	Oct. 18, 1766

1749	Burdick Hannah, of Robert and Sarah, (born Charlestown.)	
1751		Aug. 8, 1793
1753	" Clarke, (")	Mar. 17, 1796
1755	" Gilbert, (")	Mar. 19, 1799
1760	" Perry, of Perry and Lucy,	Feb. 27, 1784
1762	" Cynthia,	Nov. 28, 1786
1759	" Billings, of Billings and Hannah,	May 21, 1788
1761	" Simeon Babcock,	Sept. 29, 1789
1764	" Thomas,	Aug. 16, 1791
1762	" Joel,	Nov. 20, 1795
1765	" Sally,	May 1, 1797
1767	" Joshua,	May 17, 1800
1770	" Polly,	Apr. 11, 1803
1772	" Hannah,	Mar. 23, 1806
1774	" Ichabod, of Ichabod and Hannah,	July 10, 1796
1766	" Benjamin Maxson,	Apr. 8, 1798
1768	" Hannah,	May 4, 1800
1770	" Martha Stillman,	Feb. 23, 1802
1772	" Jonathan Trueman,	Mar. 8, 1804
1774	" Martha,	May 3, 1806
1777	" Isaac Coe,	Aug. 20, 1808
1766	" Welcome Clarke,	Mar. 16, 1811
1768	" William C. (born Westerly,)	Mar. 30, 1809
1774	" Lucy Orilla Gates, his wife, (born Preston, Conn.,)	Apr. 22, 1815
1776	" Lucy Estelle, o fWm. C. & Lucy O.,	July 18, 1832
1778	" Martha Jane,	Nov. 20, 1833
1779	" William Henry,	July 31, 1835
1781	" Julia Emma,	Aug. 11, 1837
1782	" John Perry,	July 10, 1839
1784	" Harriet Newell,	Apr. 20, 1841
1786	" Lewis,	Mar. 16, 1844
1788		
1790		

Note. Two eldest born Ledyard, Conn., the rest in Hopkinton,

Burdick	Benjamin Franklin, of Ichabod and Fannie,	Nov. 3, 1819
"	George Henry, of Ichabod & Fannie, Mar. 23, 1821	
"	Albert Stillman, July 26, 1822	
"	Frances Elizabeth, Feb. 22, 1824	
"	Martha Greene, Apr. 17, 1826	
"	Hannah Mary, Oct. 7, 1827	
"	Mary Frances, of Henry Wilson and Abbie Moore, Nov. 11, 1838	
Button	Hannah, of Nathan and Hannah, Jan. 16, 1761	
"	Sarah, Jan. 19, 1762	
"	Nathan, Dec. 7, 1763	
"	Abel, of Rufus and Elizabeth, Jan. 5, 1763	
"	Mary, of Amos and Anne, Sept. 9, 1763	
"	Sanford N. of Joseph and Anne, Apr. 27, 1810	
"	Asher H. Oct. 25, 1812	
"	Joseph Avery, Mar. 29, 1816	
"	Anne, of Joseph and Elizabeth, Jan. 20, 1823	

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Cartright	Abigail, of Bryant and Elizabeth, Dec. 30, 1736	
"	Bryant, May 3, 1739	
"	Lydia, Mar. 31, 1746	
Note. These children were all born at Martha's Vineyard.		
"	Bryant, of Bryant Jr. and Elizabeth, June 26 1768	
"	Elizabeth Weeks, May 31, 1770	
"	Jabez, July 10, 1772	
"	James, July 10, 1772	

Cartright William, of Bryant Jr. and Elizabeth,

		Jan. 2, 1775
"	Theodaty,	May 29, 1777
"	Cyrus,	May 17, 1779
"	Penelope,	Oct. 7, 1782
Champtain Nathan, of Samuel,	(O. S.)	Oct. 8, 1749
"	Mary,	(") Aug. 19, 1751
"	Jeffrey,	(N. S.) Apr. 10, 1754
"	Hannah,	(") Nov. 5, 1757
"	Hannah, of Jeffrey and Lydia,	Nov. 5, 1774
"	Stephen,	Feb. 28, 1781
"	Barker,	Oct. 27, 1782
"	Thomas,	Oct. 3, 1784
"	George Sheffield,	Dec. 26, 1786
"	Jeffrey,	July 25, 1788
"	Lyman,	Aug. 25, 1790
"	Eunice,	Jan. 20, 1793
"	Reuben,	Feb. 2, 1795
"	Lydia,	May 31, 1797
"	Philip Cottrell, of Ethan and Hannah,	July 21, 1809
"	Sabrina, of Ethan and Hannah,	July 17, 1811
"	Pattie,	Sept. 9, 1813
"	Amey,	Jan. 23, 1816
"	Wealthy,	Aug. 8, 1817
"	Maria,	Apr. 27, 1825
"	George C. Potter, alias, son of Betsey Potter,	
		Mar. 16, 1811
"	Edward Greene, of Greene and Polly,	Mar. 12, 1823
"	Frank,	Jan. 6, 1825
"	Lucy Maria,	Aug. 20, 1827
"	Mary Jane,	Jan. 13, 1830

Cheesebrough Pattey, of Harris and Martha,	Sept. 19, 1790
" Harris,	July 13, 1792
" Lydia,	July 24, 1794
" Samuel,	Apr. 13, 1796
Chever William Maxson, of Edward and Susannah,	
	Feb. 21, 1774
Church Joshua, of Joshua Jr. and Abigail,	Dec. 9, 1780
" Abigail,	Jan. 20, 1783
" Hannah, of Lodowick and Hannah,	Feb. 28, 1788
" Elizabeth,	Feb. 2, 1790
" Adam,	Feb. 17, 1792
" Nancy Coon, alias, of Jemima,	July 13, 1788
" Lodowick Jr., born as he says	Sept. 4, 1800
Clarke Phineus, of Joshua and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1740
" Joshua,	Aug. 17, 1741
" Ethan,	Mar. 7, 1745
" Hannah,	May 4, 1747
" Thomas,	June 10, 1749
" Elizabeth,	Nov. 14, 1751
" Arnold,	Mar. 17, 1754
" Henry,	Dec. 2, 1756
" Willett,	Oct. 20, 1759
" Nathan,	Feb. 7, 1762
" Job Bennett,	May 13, 1765
" Henry, of Henry and Catharine,	Dec. 16, 1777
" Phebe,	Sept. 28, 1779
" Sally,	July 25, 1781
" Oliver Pendleton,	Mar. 29, 1783
" John Vilitt,	Apr. 14, 1785
" Elizabeth,	Apr. 30, 1787
" Ethan,	Mar. 30, 1789
" Fannie, of Thomas and Fannie,	Sept. 11, 1781
" Nabby,	Aug. 21, 1783

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1790	Clarke Polly, of Thomas and Fannie,	May 21, 1785
1792	" Betsey,	May 4, 1787
1794	" Martha,	Feb. 2, 1789
1796	" Nancy,	Apr. 6, 1791
	" Russell, born	Apr. 13, 1787
1774	" Elizabeth (Taylor,) his 1st, wife,	May 9, 1789
1780	" " " died Dec. 17, 1812	
1783	" Sarah (Thurston,) his 2nd, wife,	June 17, 1793
1788	" " " died Oct. 12, 1814	
1790	" Betsey (Langworthy,) his 3d, wife,	
1792	" Sarah Elizabeth, of Russell & Sarah,	June 26, 1814
1788	" Amey, of Job B. and Mary,	Aug. 19, 1789
1800	" Hannah,	June 10, 1791
1740	" Mary,	Mar. 30, 1793
1741	" Charles, (born Newport,)	Apr. 19, 1795
1745	" Cornelia,	Oct. 9, 1797
1747	" Job B.,	July 28, 1800
1749	" Paul,	Aug. 7, 1802
1751	" Elizabeth Ann,	Jan. 12, 1805
1754	" Sally H.,	Mar. 8, 1807
1756	" Henry,	May 1, 1809
1759	" Caroline,	Oct. 12, 1812
1762	" Corydon,	May 12, 1815
1765	" Anna, of Ezra and Anna,	Nov. 9, 1797
1777	" David Wright, of Thomas and Wealthy (Wright)	
1779		June 4, 1800
1781	" Thomas Henry, of Henry and Jerusha,	June 15, 1836
1783	" Joshua Maxson,	Feb. 15, 1828
1785	" William Palmer,	Nov. 5, 1840
1787	" Leander Scott,	June 2, 1843
1789	" Mary Jerusha,	June 23, 1845
1781	Coe William, of Isaac and Sarah,	May 11, 1803

Coe Mary Ann, of Isaac and Sarah,	July 14, 1806
" Eliza Jenckes,	May 1, 1809
" John Davis,	July 11, 1810
" Adeline,	July 26, 1812
Colegrove Hannah, of Jeremiah and Susannah	June 21, 1771
" Susannah,	June 28, 1773
" Dinah,	Dec. 18, 1775
" William, of Jeremiah and Hannah, born in Vol-	
untown, Conn.,	Feb. 9, 1781
" Sarah, of Jeremiah and Hannah, born in Stoning-	
ton, Conn.,	Mar. 16, 1785
Cole James, of Joseph and Phebe, 2nd, wife,	Aug. 21, 1760
" Benjamin, (born Stonington)	Mar. 14, 1762
" John,	Feb. 21, 1764
" Stephen,	Sept. 27, 1766
" Phebe,	Susannah, 3rd, wife, Oct. 31, 1767
" Susannah,	Aug. 28, 1769
" Anna,	July 5, 1772
" Nancy, of Stephen and Susannah,	Jan. 13, 1796
" Polly,	Dec. 9, 1797
" Phebe,	July 25, 1801
Collins Mary, of John and Mary,	Nov. 30, 1769
" John,	Apr. 19, 1771
" Mehitable,	Nov. 19, 1773
" Stephen,	June 18, 1776
" Samuel,	Aug. 8, 1780
" Daniel,	Dec. 13, 1781
" Henry, of Joshua and Mary,	Oct. 15, 1772
" Martha,	Aug. 13, 1774
" Hezekiah,	Apr. 21, 1776
" Oliver,	Dec. 14, 1777
" Joshua,	Sept. 4, 1779
" Nathan, of and Cynthia (Foster,)	Sept. 12, 1783

806	Collins	Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth,	Sept. 29, 1796
809	"	Sarah,	Feb. 22, 1798
810	"	Thomas,	Feb. 9, 1800
812	"	Benjamin,	Oct. 13, 1802
771	"	Anna,	Mar. 18, 1804
773	"	William,	Mar. 1, 1806
775	"	Amos,	Mar. 5, 1808
Vol-	"	Mary Almy, of Amos and Mary,	Feb. 23, 1805
781	"	David, of Rouse and Merebah,	May 16, 1811
ing-	"	Mary Ann, of Joshua and Mary,	Dec. 28, 1814
785	Coon	Benjamin, of Matthew and Lydia,	Feb. 4, 1749
760	"	Joseph,	Jan. 18, 1751
762	"	Matthew,	Oct. 2, 1752
764	"	Jeremiah,	July 25, 1754
766	"	Sarah, (born Richmond,)	Apr. 6, 1760
767	"	Anna,	Feb. 25, 1762
769	"	Joseph, Jun.	Feb. 17, 1758
772	"	Peleg, of Peleg and Eunice,	Oct. 12, 1763
796	"	Rebecca,	May 8, 1766
797	"	Esther,	Mar. 14, 1769
801	"	Joseph,	Apr. 7, 1771
769	"	Thompson,	June 26, 1773
771	"	Eunice,	Dec. 26, 1775
773	"	Arnold,	Feb. 6, 1778
776	"	Anna,	Oct. 7, 1780
780	"	Richard,	and Anna, Aug. 12, 1788
781	"	Zerviah,	Sept. 11, 1790
772	"	Caleb, of Elias and Phebe,	July 25, 1769
774	"	Elias,	Oct. 13, 1771
776	"	"	died Aug. 10, 1772
777	"	Mary,	June 10, 1773
779	"	Elias,	Nov. 23, 1775
783			

Coon Thankful, of Elias and Phebe,	July 21, 1778
" Phebe,	July 8, 1782
" Ruth,	May 5, 1784
" George,	May 19, 1788
" Lebbeus, of Thomas and Anne,	Feb. 15, 1764
" Thomas,	July 28, 1766
" Anne,	Jan. 3, 1769
" Lodowick,	Aug. 18, 1770
" Elizabeth,	Oct. 31, 1772
" Desire,	June 14, 1775
" Eunice, wife of Peleg, died	May 24, 1783
" Stephen, of Stephen and Sarah,	Oct. 22, 1789
" Samuel,	June 17, 1791
" George Stillman,	May 13, 1793
" Mary, of Peleg and Anna,	Nov. 5, 1795
" Moses Barber, of Caleb and Dorcas,	Feb. 9, 1801
" Elias,	Jan. 20, 1804
" Mary,	Feb. 21, 1807
" Martha Ann, of Elias and Mary,	Mar. 17, 1843
" Ruth Mary,	June 7, 1846
Cottrell John, of John S. and Esther,	May 6, 1815
" Susan,	Nov. 30, 1816
Crandall Prudence, of Jeremiah and Kezier,	July 17, 1745
" Kezier,	Feb. 17, 1749
" Sarah,	Jan. 12, 1751
" Jeremiah,	Dec. 17, 1752
" Matthew,	June 30, 1755
" Luke,	June 22, 1757
" Ebenezer,	July 21, 1759
" Thankful,	Feb. 9, 1762
" Azariah, son of Peter,	Dec. 22, 1749
" Anna (Burdick) of Edward,	Aug. 16, 1753

1778	Crandall Olive, of Azariah and Anna,	Aug. 7, 1773
1782	" Peter,	Feb. 11, 1775
1784	" Sarah,	Apr. 16, 1777
1788	" Sarah, of David and Sarah,	Mar. 8, 1762
1764	" Sarah, wife of David, died	Mar. 27, 1762
1766	" Elias, of David and Jemima,	Feb. 17, 1765
1769	" David,	Deb. 12, 1766
1770	" Jemima,	Jan. 26, 1770
1772	" Zebbeus,	Nov. 22, 1774
1775	" Telek,	July 3, 1776
1783	" John,	May 16, 1778
1789	" Mercy,	Mar. 19, 1780
1791	" Anne,	Jan. 17, 1783
1793	" Thankful, of Levi and Margaret,	July 22, 1772
1795	" Christopher,	Sept. 22, 1774
1801	" Samuel, (born Charlestown,) son of Samuel & Mary,	Aug. 11, 1780
1804	" Clarrissa, of Archibald & Susanna,	Dec. 2, 1788
1807	" Phineus Maxson, of Amherst and Polly,	June 25, 1787
1843	" Ethan,	Jan. 11, 1790
1846	" Polly,	Sept. 16, 1792
1815	" Luke, of Amherst and Mary,	Mar. 22, 1795
1816	" Mary Ann,	July 22, 1811
1745	" Jairus, of Rogers and Lucy,	Jan. 17, 1799
1749	" Susannah,	Sept. 5, 1801
1751	" Rogers,	May 13, 1804
1752	" Hezekiah, of Pardon and Esther,	Sept. 22, 1800
1755	" Prudence,	Sept. 3, 1803
1757	" Reuben,	Jan. 6, 1806
1759	" Mary Ann, of Samuel and Elizabeth,	Jan. 29, 1803
1762	" Samuel,	Jan. 27, 1805
1749	" William Clarke,	Apr. 22, 1806
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Crandall Henry Clinton, of Elijah and Susannah,

	July 15, 1809
“ Samuel Wells,	Mar. 10, 1813
“ Susannah,	May 29, 1816
Crumb Sarah, of Daniel,	Jan. 20, 1765
“ Abigail,	Oct. 22, 1766
“ Hannah,	Dec. 25, 1768
“ Daniel,	Oct. 22, 1770
“ Samuel,	Aug. 2, 1772
“ Daniel,	Mar. 16, 1776
“ Hunneman,	Feb. 2, 1779
“ William,	May 2, 1781

(*The remaining portion of the Births and Deaths will be given in the next number of the Register.*)

CONCERNING VOLUME II, VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND.

From Evening Bulletin, Feb. 11, and Providence Journal, Feb. 12, 1891.

Senator Cranston presented a resolution to purchase three hundred copies of Volume ii, Vital Statistics. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

From Evening Bulletin, Mar. 6, and Providence Journal, Mar. 7, 1891.

Senate. Senator Wilbour, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a resolution appropriating money to purchase 300 copies of Volume ii, Vital Statistics. Read and Passed.

From The Telegram, Mar. 6, 1891.

Mr. Wilbour, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution appropriating \$2,000 for the printing of 300 copies of the State Vital Statistics, recommending its passage. Concurred.

From Evening Bulletin, Apr. 9, and Providence Journal, Apr. 10, 1891.

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Mr. Church, for the Finance Committee, reported the Senate Resolution to purchase 300 copies of Volume ii, Vital Statistics, without recommendation. Concurred.

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Resolution making an appropriation to publish Volume ii, of the Vital Statistics of the State.

Resolved: That the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, be and the same is here appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of State for the purchase of three hundred copies, properly bound, of Volume ii, Vital Statistics, which shall comprise the Towns of Providence County, except Providence City, for the use of the State, and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for said sum upon vouchers properly authenticated by the Secretary of State.

From Book Notes, Jan. 31, 1891.

That veteran bookman, Sidney Rider, of Providence, is still at the front with his Book Notes. Mr. Rider has the merit of fearlessness and incessant industry. What he knows he knows, and what he believes he speaks. For years he has been standing authority in all matters pertaining to the history of Rhode Island. He stands ready to pick up any gauntlet that rash assailants may shy into the arena. The writer who essays to discuss Rhode Island matters must look well to his facts. Woe be unto him if he slips. Mr. Rider is after him and he is a rugged one. Here is another advantage in a small state. Its history and biography may be pretty thoroughly learned in one life time. — From "Light," Worcester, 17, Jan. 1891.

From Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin, Feb. 21, 1891.

Schooner Anna R. Bishop, in command of Capt. Rulon which sailed from Para, Brazil, on Jan. 20, came up the bay yesterday with a cargo of 80,000 pounds, or about 490 tons crude rubber, the largest cargo ever brought to this country. The cargo is worth 86 cents per pound.

From Richmond, Va. Dispatch, Feb. 7, 1891.

With the Governor. What he thinks of a State Manual.

The Governor is very favorably impressed with the State Manual gotten out by Rhode Island, New Jersey, and other northern States. These little volumes contain in compact form much desirable information that persons continually write to the Capitol to get. They embrace lists of Governors and other State Officials from the foundation of the State, names of Judges and Court Officials abstracts of financial budgets, State Constitution, &c. &c. The Governor will recommend the publication of such a volume by Virginia.

From The Chicago Mail.

PERRY. At his residence 627 Bedford Av., Brooklyn N. Y., Dec. 30, 1890, Gideon B. Perry, M. D., one of the oldest and best known practitioners in that city, a son of Dr. George Hazard Perry of Rhode Island, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Gideon B. Perry, and cousin of the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago. Interment at Providence, R. I.

The deceased was a native of Hopkinton, R. I., being born there in 1826, and was graduated from the University of New York in 1851. He was married in the same year, and leaves surviving him, one son William B. Perry. The late Dr. Thomas Wells Perry, of Providence, R. I., was a brother of the deceased.

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QUERIES.

Franklin. Avis Franklin was born within eight miles of Providence, R. I., on August 22, 1765, or Aug. 22, 1767, as one record has it. Where can be found the record of her birth and the names of her parents? Any information bearing on the subject will be appreciated. H. H. Crain.

Nicholas Pullen and Mary Tucker were married in Rehoboth, Mass., Jan. 9, 1710. Wanted, the place of Nicholas Pullen's nativity, also his parents names. Charles L. Pullen.

Who were the parents of Nancy Waterman, born 1764, Sept. 25, died 1804, Nov. 18, married 1783, May 24, to Augustus Winsor, of Smithfield, R. I.

Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of each of the following Wells, and names of Peter Wells children.

Peter Wells, of Hopkinton, R. I., bought April 12, 1779, from Nicholas and Hannah () Cooke, of Providence, R. I., 92 1-2 acres in New Providence, Berkshire Co. Mass., for £2100. On April 13, 1790, this land was deeded to Eleazer Brown, by Peter Wells, and the deed is also signed by Elizabeth Wells. A Peter Wells, of Westerly, married in 1759, Elizabeth Carpenter. (See Narr. His. Reg. Vol. iii, p. 295)

Peter Wells name appears in list of "Patriots of Hopkinton who subscribed the Test in 1776." (Ibid, Vol. iv, p. 138)

Peter Wells in 1766, member of Baptist Church in Exeter, (Ibid. Vol. ii, p. 6.) 12

Peter Wells, (born before 1715) had daughter Anne, (born there and when ?) who was married Mar. 25, 1753, to Stukeley Westcott, Jr. (See Records of Cranston, Book I, page 301.) Whose son was this Stukeley called Jr. ?

[The Editor of this magazine would refer the querist to the work recently published by Judge Bullock, for reply to this question.]

John Wells, born 21st, of 11mo. 1744, in Warwick, R. I., married Francis Brown, sister of Capt. Daniel Brown, of Warwick, was of Cranston, R. I., in 1768, when he bought of John Tibbetts, of Warwick, land in Berkshire Co., Mass.

Samuel Wells, born 5th, of 10mo. 1750, O. S., in Cranston R. I., married Elizabeth , born 2nd, of 2mo. 1759. They resided in Adams, Mass. A Samuel and Freelove Wells of Adams, in Oct. 1793, sold land to Stephen Brayton.

Dora Wells, born Dec. 18, 1757, married Mar. 28, 1778, Samuel, son of Col Joab Stafford, and resided in Berkshire Co., Mass.

Naomi Wells, married Benjamin Briggs, and resided in Adams, Mass.

Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Stukeley Westcott, who resided in Coventry, R. I., for more than 25 years prior to 1778.

[The Editor would again refer the querist to the Judge's work.]

Of Rhobe Harris, born 1761, in Rhode Island, married Capt Joseph Westcott and died 1787, in Stephenstown, N. Y.

Of Edward Howard, born Dec. 1724, married about 1751, Phebe Hart, born in Little Compton, R. I., in 1735, daughter of Richard,⁴ — Richard,³ Richard,² Nicholas,¹ — and Mary (Tabor) Hart.

Of Abeather Angell, of Scituate, R. I., who bought Sept. 3, 1771, of Simeon Wheeler, land in Lanesboro, Mass.

[The Editor refers to the Angell Genealogy, by Dr. A. F. Angell, for the information desired.]

Of Esek Angel, of Providence, R. I., who bought Jan. 26, 1785, of Jonathan Wheeler, of New Ashford, land in Lanesboro, Mass.

Of James Angell, of Rhode Island, (who married Freelove born 1753, daughter of Stnkeley Westcott.) and who bought 1781, land in Lanesboro, Mass.

[See both the Westcott and Angell Généaloges above. Ed.]

Of Anstress Greene, born May 9, 1761.

Of Lydia Greene, born Dec. 22, 1771.

Of William Halloway, born before 1735, died 1794, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., wife was Sarah Children.

William, married Esther Benedict, had a son Ransom.

Joseph, married 1st, Akin, 2nd, Mary Pearce.

John, married Urany Chase.

Justus, born 1778, married Hannah Parks.

Margaret, married Richard Howard.

Hannah, born Feh. 1755, married July 2, 1775, Elijah Wabridge, born 1752.

Sarah, married Benjamin Akin.

Alice, married Joseph Akin.

Mary, married James Akin.

Lydia, married Abram Thomas.

Benjamin, Joseph and James Akin, were sons of Benjamin and Mary (Allen) Akin.

Family tradition is that William had brothers John and Joseph, and sisters Hannah, who married a Sprague, Mary, who married Orson or Austin Hunt, and Elsa or Alice, who married Asa Cobb or Cole.

Also that one of William's brothers married Earle, and had son Joseph, who married Mary Howland a sister of Abiel Sherman's wife, and had children; Earle, born 1778, who married Phebe Steoeus, Hannah or Sady, who married Ephraim Nichols, Delilah, who married Nathan Cary, Mahala, who married Richard Thacker, and Elsie, who married John Thomas.

"Deacon W. Hewit of Stonington, had in the troops fighting for the liberties of the States, two sons who were Captains three Lieutenants, one Ensign, and one a fifer, when the father was in the 67th, year of his age." (See Hinman's Connecticut in the Revolution, page 132.)

What was his first name and names of his children?

Reuben Hewit, born 1738, married May 6, 1762, at Stonington, Conn., by Rev. Joseph Fish, Hannah Hakes.

He was Lieutenant 12th, Co. 2nd, Reg. R. I. Troops.

(Vide Arnold's History of R. I., Vol. ii, page 382.) confirmed by Congress Sept. 7, 1776. Who were his parents, brothers and sisters.

James H. Kelly.

From Providence Sunday Journal, Feb. 8, 1891.

A new book has been added to the library of the Clerk's office in the Municipal Court. It is volume I, of "Vital Statistics of Rhode Island, 1636 to 1850," prepared by James N. Arnold. In it may be found the birth, marriages and deaths of people of Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and Coventry. This book and others of a similar character as well as the records of wills and inventories in the earlier and later days of the Plantations are of special interest to the student of history or to those fond of genealogical research.

From the Boston Globe.

Note 555. The Wilkinson Family. The information given Aug. 16, in answer to Query No. 630, was obtained from the Narragansett Historical Register, Vol. vii, 1889, in which was printed the "South Kingstown Friends' Record." The Editor of the Register, James N. Arnold, Esq., who compiled the article, and who is very well informed in regard to Rhode Island genealogical matters, can probably give more information if desired. A letter will reach him, I think, if directed to Providence, R. I.

Harrison.

From Rhode Island Democrat, Feb. 27, 1891.

It is with much satisfaction that we learn that Judge Arnold has succeeded in publishing volume first of his great genealogical work, "The Vital Record of Rhode Island." The book is an elegant volume of 650 Imperial quarto pages in which may be found the record of every birth, marriage and death that is recorded in the four Towns of Kent County — Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and Coventry — from the time of their first English Settlement to the year 1850, when the present Registration Law was passed by the General Assembly. The work is an able, painstaking compilation and a reference work of decided merit. Its arrangement is natural, systematic and comprehensive. There is no useless matter. Every word counts. The items are prefaced by the number of the book and page of the original records. Works of this character can be appreciated by those who have occasion to use them and by those who had experience in searching town records. The work meets a long felt want. The General Assembly ought to make appropriation to continue the work.

From Rhode Island Pendulum, Feb. 27, 1891.

Mr. Arnold has successfully published the first volume of his great work, "The Vital Record of Rhode Island." The county of Kent has now its record of births, marriages and deaths as recorded in the fourteen books, in the four towns in print. If the original records now should be destroyed by fire, the facts recorded are imperishably preserved by the preservative of all arts - print. - Mr. Arnold has placed the price of his work at \$5, which, when we consider that he has given us an imperial quarto volume of 650 pages, is not unreasonable. If ever a man deserved success, it certainly is Mr. Arnold, for he has devoted seventeen years of his life to this work, has made himself master of his subject and shown an energy to labor on in spite of many and perplexing difficulties. Such zeal as his should be encouraged, and we trust the public will liberally respond in order that he may be enabled to finished the work.

From Burrillville Gazette, March 20, 1891.

The Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850, Vol. I, containing the four Towns of the County of Kent, which has been recently published and delivered to subscribers, the General Assembly subscribing for three hundred copies for the use of the State has been so well received by them as to order the same number of copies of the succeeding volumes. Mr. Arnold, the compiler, will this year publish Providence County in two volumes. Vol. II, will contain the City of Providence, the Towns of North Providence, Cranston and Johnston; Vol. III, the Towns of Burrillville, Gloucester, Scituate, Foster, Smithfield and Cumberland. The same careful attention that has been bestowed upon the first volume will be also bestowed upon these. It is the intention of the compiler to publish his record on the same general plan, eventually, of all the Cities and Towns of the State.

From The Rental Guide and R. I. Business Journal,
Feb. 17, 1891.

The first volume of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, compiled by James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, has just been issued. The work has been done under the auspices of the General Assembly, which purchases three hundred of the edition of five hundred copies. Mr. Arnold has devoted his life to local historical research and he is well equipped for the work. This first volume gives a complete list of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of Kent County, as recorded in the Town Records. This record, which is admirably indexed, makes a large book of about six hundred pages. It is printed by E. A. Johnson & Co.

From Address of Hon. Don Gleason Hill, President of the Dedham Historical Society, delivered before the Society Mar. 11, 1891.

Vital Record of Rhode Island.

In our collection of local and family history we try to obtain all we can get relating to New England, and consequently, we are interested in all the important publications throughout the New England States; it therefore seems highly proper to make especial mention of the first volume just published of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, by James N. Arnold, Editor of the "Narragansett Historical Register," a copy of which has been presented by the Editor to this Society. When the whole work is completed it will contain all the Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded by all the Towns in that State. Mr. Arnold has spent years upon this great work, and now, through the aid of their State Legislature, the public are beginning to reap the benefit of his toil.

Resolution: distributing copies of Vol. i, Vital Record of Rhode Island.

Resolved: That copies of Vol. i, Vital Record of Rhode Island, be distributed to the members of the General Assembly, Public Libraries and State Libraries of the States, Justices of the Supreme Court and District Courts, Clerk of Courts, General Officers, Town Clerks, Sheriffs, Adjutant General and Quarter-master General, State Auditor, Commissioner of Public Schools, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the Secretary of State is hereby directed to attend to the distribution of the same.

In the House. Read and Passed. Feb. 5, 1891.

In the Senate. Passed in Concurrence. Feb. 10, 1891.

Resolution introduced in the House by Hon. William Gregory, member from North Kingstown.

From Evening Bulletin, Feb. 5, and Providence Journal, Feb. 6, 1891.

House of Representatives. Mr. Gregory introduced a Resolution for the distribution of Vol. I, Vital Records of Rhode Island. Passed.

Ibid. Feb. 11, 1891.

In the Senate. From the House came a resolution to distribute copies of Volume I, of Vital Records, which was passed.

It is with a great deal of pleasure we announce to our readers, that the first volume of our great work has been so well received by the General Assembly, as to warrant them in extending the like patronage to the next volume. While the Editor regrets that this number of the Register is so far behind in its date of issue, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts the past winter has met with success. It is his intention to push his new volume as rapidly as possible consistent with good work and he shall spare no pains to have his volume as free from errors as possible.

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HOGARTH [William.] Complete Works, in a series of 150 *Superb Engravings on steel*, from the Original Pictures. With Introductory Essay, by James Hanney, and descriptive letter-press, by Rev. J. Trusler and E. F. Roberts. Thick 4to. new half-morocco, London Printing and Publishing Company. n. d. \$12.50

SCOTT [George Gilbert.] History of English Church Architecture. 37 *fine full-page plates*. 4to. cloth (as new.) London, 1881. \$4.50

BRYANT'S Popular History of the United States. *Fully Illustrated.* 50 parts, large 8vo, in numbers as issued. Nice clean set. N. Y. (*Chas. Scribner's Sons:*) 1878. \$12.00

RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORDS, 1636 - 1792. edited by John Russell Bartlett. 10 vols. 8vo. cloth. Prov. 1856 - 1865. \$12.50

TAYLOR [Rt. Rev. Jeremy, D. D.] The Whole Works of, with Life, by Bp. Heber; Revised and corrected by the Rev. Charles Page Eden, M. A., *Portrait.* 10 vols, 8vo. cloth. uncut. London, 1854. \$10.50

ADAMS [John Quincy.] Memoir of the Life of, by Josiah Quincy, LL. D. *Fine Portrait.* 8vo. cloth. Boston, 1859. \$1.50

BEACH [W. W.; Editor.] The Indian Miscellany; comprising, History, Antiquities, Tradition &c. of the American Aborigines. 8vo. cloth. Albany, 1877. \$2.50

SPARKS [Jared.] The Life of Benjamin Franklin, containing the Autobiography, with Notes and a Continuation. *Fine Portraits.* 8vo. cloth. Boston, 1844. \$1.50

**STANDARD BOOKS For Sale at GREGORY'S BOOKSTORE,
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VO
It is with great satisfaction and pleasure we announce to our readers and friends, that the First Volume of our great work the

VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND

has been published. The volume has 650 pages and its price has been placed at Five Dollars. It is also a satisfaction to add, that the General Assembly has been pleased to extend its patronage to the next volume - Providence County - which volume is now in the course of preparation. Those who have had occasion to use these records can at once appreciate a work of this character, that will place the matter before them instantly, not only that, but discloses all the facts of the record itself which is of vital interest, also a reference to the original entry on the Town's Book. This work must fill therefore, a great and important want as the volumes continue to be printed, also will be more and more appreciated.

The compiler's aim has been to produce a work as free from errors as possible, but errors will creep in, in spite of the utmost care, particularly so, when the records are badly faded. At the same time the compiler has spared no pains on his part to produce an accurate and faithful copy. Realizing fully the labor and time he has spent over it, he flatters himself on the whole, that he has produced as accurate a work, of its class as ever was published in the State, he has also the satisfaction of knowing that it is appreciated by his friends and favorably received by scholars generally.